Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,461—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
Queen's Gate Terrace, London S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th Nov.
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5387	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.I. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.I. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.I. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. R. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
M.I. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	25th ,,

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

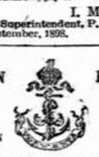
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecurdi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

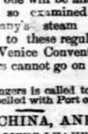
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,822	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,819	Schmitz	29th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deManheuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,792	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

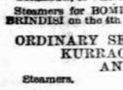
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over £200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected for Commission, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES bought for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Outch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 26th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

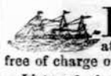
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

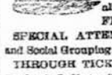
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE following SECOND-HAND CAMP EQUIPAGE of the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda is for sale. Those intending to purchase any of the Tents specified below are requested to communicate terms to the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda:—

2 Double Poled Tents 28ft. by 16ft.	Jubbulpore.
3 Single Poled Tents 16ft. by 16ft.	do
1 Sleeping Pal	do
1 Shamiana 18ft. by 18ft.	do
4 Servants' Rowties	do

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., every where at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
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H R H Princess Maude of Wales
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H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to

Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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BOMBAY.

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THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
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APPLY EARLY!!!

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Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

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BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	30	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel guard cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Pebbles, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK

BEG TO INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

PASSENGERS AND VISITORS TO INDIA

TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCKS,

AS ENUMERATED BELOW, AND TO SOLICIT THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THEIR

SHOWROOMS IN BOMBAY,

WHERE SELECTIONS, UNRIVALLED IN INDIA, MAY BE SEEN.

1	2	3
WINES. BEERS. SPIRITS. LIQUEURS. STORES. TOBACCO. CIGARS. HARDWARE. CUTLERY. GLASS. CHINA. TIFFIN BASKETS.	HATS. HELMETS. TRUNKS. PORTMANTEAUX. SADDLERY. GAMES. GYMKHANA. AMMUNITION. GUNS. RIFLES. REVOLVERS.	JEWELLERY. ELECTROPLATE. FANCY GOODS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION. DRESSING BAGS. LEATHER GOODS.
4	5	6
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. ARTISTS' COLOURS. STATIONERY. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. CAMERAS. LENSES. CHEMICALS.	CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. PATENT MEDICINES. MEDICINE CHESTS. GENERAL PHARMACY. SPECTACLES.	DRUGS. CHEMICALS. PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS. VETERINARY MEDICINES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TRAVELLERS OR SHIKAR EXPEDITIONS.

Goods are all of the Highest Class; are up to date as Regards Pattern, and are sold at Prices, which allowing for the Expense of importation, are the same as those of the CHEAPEST HOUSES IN LONDON.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1835. MORENAS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1835.

THE PREMISES ARE THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

THIS is the House to visit during the Hot Weather,

and at all Seasons of the year, for Delicious

ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.

PUNKAHS OVER EVERY TABLE.

OUR ICES AND REFRESHMENTS

HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (9 pupils only) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £70 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOSL,
Aadhaus Rosenfeld,
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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local electricities. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge for 6, NORTON, 30 and 32 CRANCHURST AVENUE LONDON ENGLAND. Established 40 Years.

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"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

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"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
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"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
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"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman)		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS:—

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A SLIGHT COLD

is a common Complaint at this time of year.

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CAMPHOR BALSAM

is an efficient and speedy

REMEDY.

Per Bottle ..... Re. 1 0

Full Directions on each Bottle.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1858).

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death with profits.
,, 20,000 if death is caused by an Accident.

Rs. 10,000 for Permanent Total Disablement.	Rs. 60 Weekly for Temporary Total Disablement.
,, 5,000 for Permanent Partial Disablement.	,, 15 Weekly for Temporary Partial Disablement.

Annual Inclusive Premium at Age 30 Rs. 311-4-0.

(Less than usually charged for Life Assurance only.)
Half the above Benefits for Half the Premium.
Polices for other Sums and Ages at Proportionate Rates.
Premiums reduced to English Scale during absence from India.

For further particulars of this "POPULAR" POLICY, apply to the

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay. W. SWAN PARKER, Manager for India.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

Steamer.		Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE following is a list of an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of CHRISTMAS CARDS. The Views are on Folding Cards of a suitable size for enclosure in Foreign Letters. On page 3 a simple greeting is printed "With the Season's Compliments from

Price, As. 8 and As. 10 each. Two sizes.

Fishermen mending Nets
A Grass Cart
Native Women at a Well
Public Buildings and Band Stand
A Yacht. Bombay Harbour
A Native Flower Seller
Yacht (a cup Race)
Washing Cattle
Waiting for the Fishing Boats.
Scene at a Fair
Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway
Native Boats, Bombay Harbour
Toddymen climbing Palm Tree
Malabar Hill from Chowpatty
Drawing water from a well
Parsee Ladies
A Fruit Stall
Net Fishing
Jugglers and Snake Charmers
Group of Hill Tribe
Brahmin Priest
Vehar Lake
Gunpatty Festival
Native Women Fruit Sellers
Group of Fakirs
Paper Toy Seller
Native Street Scene
Rajabai Clock Tower

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for DEVALI, (Hindu Holiday.)

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRED, immediately, a COMPETENT EUROPEAN ENGINEER having first class certificate to take charge of a pair of triple expansion engines and the machinery of a large twin screw Hopper Dredger, and at times, when required, the engines of a twin screw tug. Pay Rs. 800 per month with rations when dredger is working. Reply, with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience and giving present address of two references to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 1st November, 1898.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at SANDOORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consisting of Best Phoodi, Bardhie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a Contract is to be given for executing all the PRINTING WORK of the several Departments of this Raj in the State Press, and to SUPPLY PAPERS to the Press for three years as sanctioned by His Highness on the 8th November, 1898.

Those desirous of competing for the above work should offer or send their Tenders to the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th November, 1898, in the office of the Sarapatee Sahib before the Auction Committee.

The rates for executing Government Printing Work, descriptions and dimensions of the paper to be supplied, and the conditions, can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office days and hours.

It should be distinctly stated in the Tender as to how much less (how many per cent. less) will be charged on executing one hundred Rupees work in Baroda Currency.

Forms of tender for supplying paper will be given from this office on payment of 12 annas in British coin.

In the event of the tenders proving unsatisfactory, the Committee will cause a Public Auction to be held.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1000 British either in cash or currency notes.

All conditions in connection with auction sale rules are applicable to this Contract.

R. V. DHAMNASKAR,
Sar Subha.

Sth November, 1898.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (Free of Income Tax), is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Bank Street, Fort, on and after 23rd November, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 9th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOI, KOOKA, DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p. m., on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1898, for the supply of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department and the Water Works Branch of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department.

1. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made to the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th Nov., 1898.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay *Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 232 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Customers, and Trained on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	Rs. 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, Illustrations, &c., Very valuable Private Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

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WIESBADEN, GERMANY, PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, 1s. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description to design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ACETYLENE LAMPS, CYCLE.—Accessories and Highest Grade Cycles at "popular prices."—VATCHA BROS., 620, Girgaum, and 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmen-stores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines. Outstation Orders are executed. Domestic Servants supplied by C. S DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adopted for mixing with Cheap or inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

REQUIRED, English-knowing (trained PROOF READERS (temporarily) for the Government Central Press. Apply sharp to SUPERINTENDENT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, a First-Class well-going TAILORING CONCERN with Piece-Goods, Goodwill, etc., Profitable investment. Apply to No. 45, care of this paper.

WANTED, A respectable CYCLE AGENT to represent a First Class Cycle Agency. The Class of Machines to be sold is a distinct specialty and without competition. Will make sure Profits. Liberal terms. Apply to "L. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER for a large Local Mill, must be thoroughly competent both in Carding and Spinning Depts. Apply with Copies of testimonials to No. "168," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PUR. GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA DAIRY CO., No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort, SUPPLIES DAILY FRESH MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, etc., of unequalled quality. For terms apply MANAGER.

WIRE COVERS—in all sizes. New stock just to hand. Prices greatly reduced for THIS WEEK only. Disappointed Customers apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiespiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES Can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are large, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double tunes, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. By W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 190°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee and Sons, in Bombay, and by Mr. C. D. Bhat, at Rs. 5-14-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Re. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Re. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printing with neatness and punctuality and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 12th, 14th and 15th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY and from LONAULI to BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and their servants (in third class), only:—

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala:—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS.)		UP TRAIN. On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified.	
Bombay	Dep 15 25	Lonauli	Dep 7 15
Neral	Arrl 16 39	Khandala	Arrl 7 24
Do	Dep 16 44	Do	Dep 7 27
Khandala	Arrl 18 16	Neral	Arrl 8 52
Do	Dep 18 19	Do	Dep 8 55
Lonauli	Arrl 18 31	Bombay	Arrl 10 10

The following will be the return fares:—

Between Bombay and Neral	1st Class Rs. 5-8-0	2nd Class Rs. 3-0-0	3rd Class Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala	.. 8-0-0	.. 4-8-0	.. 1-10-0
do do Lonauli ...			

These Special Tickets will not be available by any Train other than the Special on the outward journey, but are available on the return journey by any Train up to and including Wednesday next, the 16th November, 1898, and subsequently every Monday following the date of issue.

First and Second Class Passengers holding Ordinary Tickets may travel by these Special Trains if there is room, preference will, however, be given to the holders of Tickets for the Special Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay. The notice to the public regarding Lonauli Special Trains, dated the 2nd November, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the ninth of November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on THURSDAY, 1st December, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country produce), required by the Company DURING 12 MONTHS COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1899.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's printed form TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON APPLICATION and sent in ACCOMPANIED SEPARATELY BY A DEPOSIT OF Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

THE AGENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept THE LOWEST OR ANY TENDER.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 28th October, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 900 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.

For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANNON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
W. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 27 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Calcutta—Reid, Murray, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. Strachan, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. Barnes, Ag. Manager.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVE AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will be the great majority of long-standing BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

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CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are purchased and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (Dublin) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Bloord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-advertised remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the "LOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a great specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Lawyer of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday). Bua, Vanua Levu.)

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

141 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
21 June, 1897.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which it is not genuine.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Simple, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, Silk, Shuttles in Stock. Instructions free. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 107, Elphinstone Road, Fort, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRES

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

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MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

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ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
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ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

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536 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES,

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual, 1896-7.*

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny: and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be easily made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Loss of Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Diseases of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary System. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
144, JOHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-24m., 10-31s. Low water, 3-22m., 2-43s.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English Mails of 23th ult., due to arrive at 5 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Carthage (extra) due to arrive at 7 a.m.
B. V. R. opening parade.
Arrival of R. I. M. S. Canning.
Bombay Cycle Club Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.
Banks closed: Deewalee holidays.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-7m., 11-10s. Low water, 4-13m., 4-17s.

POLO.—The ground on Tuesday will be reserved for practice.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—On Sunday the 13th, and 20th instant, members meet at Sir R. Tampie's Statue at 6-15 a.m. and at Hornby Villard at 6-45 a.m. for cycle runs to Chimbur and Santa Cruz.

THE Anniversary of the Pathare Prabhu Social Union, will be celebrated on Sunday the 13th instant, at Mr. Cashinath Vithoba's Hall when Mr. Chintaman Sokarji Trilokekar will preside.

ARRIVAL OF THE RANEE SAHEB OF MORVI.—H. H. the Ranee Saheb of Morvi arrived in Bombay, accompanied by twenty-five followers on Thursday morning and is staying in Jessamine Lodge at the Nepean Sea Road.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The Annual Divali Social Gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held this evening in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Pallow Road, Bombay. Mr. Atmaram Narayan V. Talpade will preside.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.—Event No. IV, Ladies' Spiral Race, in the Cycle Gymkhana to be held this afternoon by the Bombay Cycle Club at 4-30 p.m., on the Cooperage, has been struck out owing to paucity of entries. A 1-2 mile Handicap for School Boys has been substituted.

DAMAUN.—For some days past the weatherwise have been predicting rain before or during the Dewalee holidays and dark clouds have been rapidly passing across the sky, which at 4 p.m. on Thursday was overcast while distant rumbling of thunder was heard and there was every sign of coming rain.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN BICYCLE.—The bicycle of the value of Rs. 350 reported to have been stolen from the compound of Mr. H. K. Bhedwar, was recovered from a house in Khotwadi 5th Lane. The thieves are believed to be two Native Christians, who are being actively sought for by the police.

A JUGGLER ROBBED.—Shaikh Kawra Shumeera, resident at Musjid Lane off the Falkland Road, who exhibits performances of monkeys in the streets of the town, reported to the police on Thursday, that while he was lying asleep on an old sack on the night of the 9th instant, in a Deewankhana with five others, some one cut open the end of the sack, and abstracted therefrom gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 805.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice :—Mr. W. Lane, to be first Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, *vice* Mr. L. A. Watkins; and Mr. W. J. Howard, judicial clerk in the Presidency Magistrate's court, to be second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, *vice* Mr. W. Lane, promoted.

WEATHER IN THE HARBOUR.—About 11 a.m. on the 9th instant, prow No. 4503, belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum, was proceeding up the harbour laden with fifty tons of coal, when she was caught by a strong gust of wind, was filled with water, and foundered. The crew, seven in number, were rescued by a steam-launch, belonging to Mr. Bomanji Dubash, and were landed at Mazagon Bunder. At 3-30 p.m. on Thursday prow No. 227, belonging to Jamal Haji Rumjan of Deeva village, was proceeding up the harbour under sail, when owing to the strong wind blowing at the time, she ran ashore on the Cross-Island, and was smashed up by the heavy sea. The crew saved themselves by jumping into a tonny, belonging to the prow.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Falkland Road, on view of the body of Dhondi, a Hindu girl, aged two years, the daughter of a labourer, residing in the chawl locality. About 5 p.m., on the 10th instant, deceased's mother Tai was cooking in her room, and deceased was playing behind her near a window. Suddenly the mother heard the noise of a fall in the sweeper's gully by the side of her house. On missing the girl, Tai looked out of the window, and saw deceased lying in the gully on her face. She had a bleeding wound on the top of her head, and was bleeding from the nose. She was picked up insfanjuconscious state, and removed into the house, where she died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURGLARY AT DONGRI STREET.—A Hindu named Jumnadas Jivraj, the Agent of the firm of Jairaj Laljiat 5, Dongri Saraet, reported on Thursday to the police, that on his return from Panwell to Bombay on Thursday afternoon, he was informed by one of his servants, that on opening the firm's godown that morning, he found the place had been broken into, and entrance having been effected through one of the windows facing the sweeper's gully by removing one of the iron bars, and five boxes belonging to the firm, which were kept in the godown the previous night for safe custody, broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, gold mohurs, pearls, and diamonds of the value of Rs. 3,221, stolen therefrom. Diamonds and pearls of the value of Rs. 2,450, belonged to a diamond merchant from whom the complainant had obtained them four days ago for approval on behalf of his master at Cutch Mandvie.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

HUSCHKE'S AND PRICES EAU DE COLOGNE.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA *vs.* THE SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE DE PARIS AND ANOTHER.

His lordship resumed the hearing of the suit, in which the plaintiff claimed that the first defendants should be compelled to perform a contract for the supply to him of eau-de-cologne and be ordered to pay Rs. 50,000 as damages for breach of the contract; that the first defendants be restrained from delivering any of the eau-de-cologne to the second defendant Rustomji Shapurji Mistri, and that the latter be restrained from selling any of the contract goods; that the defendants be also prevented from importing into Bombay similar goods to those they were under contract to supply to the plaintiff. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, were for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the first defendants, and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, for the second defendant.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he had dealings with the first defendant before he entered into the contract of eau-de-cologne. He had partnership dealing with Arsiwalla and Khamissa before October 1895. The two latter had nothing to do with the eau-de-cologne indent, and neither of them was present when the indent was made at the first defendants office. Arsiwalla had never been to the office of the defendant, and, the story told by Shaw and Shuck regarding Arsiwala's presence was not true. Khamissa did not sign the indent with plaintiff's authority, and he became aware of the signature after the letter of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen was received. He had given the sub-contract to the second defendant, and Arsiwalla and Khamissa had never claimed from him the profits. In one of his letters to the second defendant he had used the phrase, "As desired by my partners," but he had no partners in the business, and he had used the phrase as a pretext to get the duty vouchers from the defendants; which they had refused to give him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, plaintiff said that on the death of Arsiwalla, the first defendant wrote a letter to him in which he referred to the occurrence, to which he replied the following day. These letters were put in. It was the practice of the defendant's office to give copies of every document relating to business transactions. He remembered having made an agreement with Lliadhar, and that agreement was given to Lliadhar after it was signed by him, Arsiwalla and Khamissa Shunji had opened an account in the name of these three, but Lliadhar had no individual account of the plaintiff in his books of account. He swore that he did not receive a copy of the indent of 15th October. Plaintiff, however, admitted having signed the defendant's letter-book acknowledging the receipt of the indent, but said that it was his practice to sign the letter book and to open the letters subsequently.

Mr. Macpherson: Were you a clerk in the Port Trust some years ago? Yes.

And you were prosecuted for theft?—Yes.

And sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment?—Yes. (A laugh.)

Mr. Binning and Mr. Flynn were examined by the court regarding the signature of Khamissa on the certified copy of the translation of the agreement between the plaintiff and the first defendant. Mr. Flynn said that it was the practice in his office to draw a line where there was a signature in the Vernacular.

Mr. Justice Candy remarked at this stage that doubtless the Prothonotary would look at the evidence in regard to the practice in his office and take steps to remedy it.

Mr. Macpherson contended that whatever rules might be drawn up for the office, the evidence could not be taken as showing that the signature was or was not in the office.

Mr. Anderson considered that signatures were copied in the vernacular, and that it was the usual practice of the office. He pointed out that in copies of wills and other documents the signature was the essential portion, and a copy without them would be valueless. He produced a copy of another document from the same office in which a line was inserted for the signature and a marginal note made that the latter was illegible.

Mr. Justice Candy pointed out that the signature to the document was in English. His lordship reserved his judgment, on the issue raised by the defence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIM ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

VASOODEVAN NAMBODRIPAD VS. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The plaintiff in this case is a Hindu resident of Desha Managalam in the Cochin State; and the defendants are the Man on Insurance Company, Limited, of Hongkong, carrying on business in Bombay through their agents, Messrs. Yau Shun Company, at Khoja Moholla. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 8,300, together with interest from 7th December 1895, as assignee in trust or equity of a policy of insurance dated 27th October 1893, effected by Dharamsey Jetha and Co., in the defendant's company, in respect of goods specified in the policy, on board the vessel Jeramparsad, &c. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a policy of insurance, dated 27th October 1893, which the defendant company became the insurers of the goods in the policy specified, for a voyage from Calicut to Karachi on board the vessel Jerampersad, and agreed in consideration of the premium of Rs. 155-10-0, to pay to the firm of Dharamsey Jetha and Co., the sum of Rs. 8,300 in the event of a total loss of the goods upon the voyage. The goods were shipped on board the vessel by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha at Calicut, but upon her voyage to Karachi, through stress of weather, she became a total wreck and had to be abandoned at sea with all her cargo; and the said goods became totally lost. Due notice and proof of the loss were given to the defendant company on the 7th December 1893 in a letter from Dharamsey Jetha, in which they claimed the sum of Rs. 8,355 in respect of the loss, and the defendant company thereupon became liable to pay the amount. The claim of the 7th December 1893 was in fact made on behalf of one Cullianji Sundarji, to whom the policy had been endorsed by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha for valuable consideration. The defendant company having failed to reply to the lettergot demand, or to pay the amount, Cullianji Sundarji appointed the Bank of Madras his agents for the collection of the sum due under the policy, and that Bank requested the Bank of Bombay to demand payment of the sum. The defendant company failed to pay or reply to the letters addressed to them. Cullianji Sunderji died in May or June 1894, having made his will dated the 14th May 1891, which was proved and Cullianji obtained certificate of administration. On the 10th January 1895, Muljee Cullianjee and other heirs of Cullianji Sunderji, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 20,000 paid by the deceased to the plaintiff, assigned to him certain property forming part of the estate of the deceased, including the said policy of insurance. Demands were subsequently made upon the defendant company, who, in September 1895, repudiated all liability in respect of the loss of the goods.

The defendants denied that the goods, the subject matter of the policy, were shipped by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha at Calicut, or that they had any insurable interest in the goods. They said that the vessel Jerampersad was not seaworthy for the voyage insured for, that the goods were lawfully lost, or that due notice of the loss was given. Defendants denied other allegations of the plaint. Dharamsey Jetha filed his petition in insolvency, but the Official Assignee had claimed the monies alleged to be due under the policy from defendants, and that, in any event, this suit was premature, and that the plaintiff had no cause of action, as no proper or any proof of loss had been given to the defendants' agent in Bombay. Under the terms of the policy sued on, the defendants were at present under no liability to pay the monies sued for even if the goods were totally lost as alleged.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before SIR LOUIS KERSHAW, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE CORPORATION SUCCESSFUL IN APPEAL.

DISPUTED LAND FOR THE VEHAR MAIN.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VS. THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey given on the 13th June 1898. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Corporation, the plaintiffs and respondents, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Railway Company, the appellants and defendants.

The substantial question involved in the suit was whether the plaintiffs were entitled, without the permission of the defendants, to enter upon certain land through which the Vehar main 27 inch main conveying water from the Vehar lake for the supply of the town of Bombay, and to excavate the soil over that main for the purpose of making connections by means of pipes between it and two other mains, known respectively as the Tansa 48 inch main and the Arthur Road 27 inch main. The plaintiffs claimed a declaration in the court below that the land occupied by the Vehar main at the points where they desired to make the connections, was vested in them; and that even if the land is the property of the defendants, the plaintiffs are entitled to enter upon it at those points for the purposes stated without the defendants' permission. The defendants pleaded in substance that the land in question is vested not in the plaintiff, but in themselves, and that the plaintiffs are not justified in entering the land and making the connections without their permission. The object of connecting the Vehar and Tansa mains was that in the event of the supply from either Vehar water or Tansa being at any time deficient, or having to be cut off on account of repairs or otherwise, Vehar water may be let into the Tansa main or *vice versa*, and the districts ordinarily supplied from one lake thus supplied from the other. The immediate cause of the suit was that, on the 29th January 1894, the workmen employed by the plaintiff entered upon the land and began to excavate the soil over the Vehar main for the purpose of making a connection, but were compelled by the servants of the defendants to desist and leave the land, as the defendants' premission had not been obtained. This appeared to have happened by pre-arrangement between the parties, the object being to obtain the judgment of this court upon the matters in dispute between them. Mr. Justice Strachey decided the suit substantially in favour of the plaintiffs. He found that the Vehar main and the land west of the railway fence are vested in the plaintiffs and the land between the main and the railway fence to the west in the defendants. The plaintiffs were awarded a decree for a declaration and injunction in accordance with his lordship's findings, with costs.

For the appellants, the Railway Company, the Hon Mr. Lang argued before the Appeal Court that Mr. Justice Strachey was in error in holding that the respondents were entitled, without the permission of the appellants, to enter upon their land for the purposes in the plaint claimed. That having found that the strip of land of about 32 inches in width between the Vehar main and the railway fence to the west of it, was the property of the appellants, the judge was in error in holding that the respondents were entitled without the permission of the appellants, to enter upon the said strip of land. That he was in error in holding that the respondents had the right so to enter under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. That he should have held that the respondents, having regard to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, were not justified in entering upon the strip of land of the appellants. That the judge had not placed the proper contruction upon section 12 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890; and that the decree was contrary to law.

Mr. Scott argued in support of the learned judge's findings.

Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the appeal court, said he thought that Mr. Justice Strachey had given a proper decision in the case. By the combined operation of sections 235 and 222, the Corporation had the same rights with regard to the water works as they had with regard to the system of drainage. For the defendants it was said that, admitting that the Comissioner has a right to enter on railway land, still it was a new work under section 221, and hence the sanction of the Corporation ought to have been obtained by the Commissioner, but he had not done so. Their lordships did not think it was necessary to dilate upon this question, inasmuch as Mr. Justice Strachey had fully gone into it in his judgment. By section 202, it was laid down that this Commissioner shall have the management of all works. Clearly the alteration or extension on this case was with the view of improving the existing works. When there was the question of construction of a new main, the sanction of the Corporation was necessary. His lordship thought Mr. Justice Strachey was right in holding that this was not a new work. Another contention on behalf of the railway company was, that the power of the Corporation was taken away by section 12 of the subsequent Railway Act of 1890. His lordship thought that if that was so, it should have been taken away by express terms or by strong inference. It seemed that the persons under both the sections could be exercised. As regarded large works, such as the construction of a road under a railway, his lordship thought that the railway company should do it themselves, and that the work would come under the Railway Act; but if it is a case of conecting mains or repairing the same, the Corporation had power to carry on the work. There was no irresistible inference by which the power of the Corporation could be taken away by the Railway Act. Powers under both the sections might exist together. His lordship thought the case scarcely turned upon the definition of the word "further accommodation works." The Appeal Court confirmed the decree of Mr. Justice Strachey with costs.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the large amount of correspendence which you have published on this subject, there have appeared remarks concerning the inaction of the Bombay Government. This, in view of the state of things in Kolhapur inaction may, I think, be easily explained, and the explanation can hardly be other than the manner in which the Political Agent throws the responsibility of his action or inaction upon the doctor of this State with which the Bombay Government is unwilling to interere. Colonel Wray is the supreme plague authority here, and that which is done, is his doing; but the Durbar has to take responsibilities of his actions. The recent changes made in the *personnel* of the Durbar have rendered that body a most pliant and supple instrument in his hands. This matter is one of grave public concern to the people of this State, and calls for a searching inquiry into the condition of affairs. It has been suggested somewhere that the Maharajah should be placed at the head of local plague measures to ensure a better state of things—a very excellent suggestion if only the Maharajah could be set free from Colonel Wray's interference, but perfectly useless so long as Colonel Wray exercises the hold which he now possesses over the Durbar officials.

One word about the issue of quarantine passes; passes are being refused right and left on the most flimsy excuses, while they are granted to those who can plead that they are coming in on State business no matter how bad the plague may be in and around the locality from which they come. For example, Mr. Limaye, the Karbari of Miraj, Junior, was allowed to come in the other day for alleged purposes of State, although two or three days before he came there were several cases of plague close to his camp, and he himself had reported a case within 200 yards of his camp, Malgao Field, only the day before he left for Kolhapur; four or five days after he left for Kolhapur this Karbhari's cook, Raganath Jivaji by name, was taken ill with plague. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Kolhapur, Nov. 10.

A SCUFFLE IN A TAILOR'S SHOP.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Chandavarkar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jacob Sheriff, a tailor, charged Jacob Ibrahim, another tailor, with causing him hurt. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. J. W. Roughton, solicitor, stated in his evidence that on the morning of the 8th September Mr. Jackson and he were walking from a morning walk and were in a tram car. As they passed complainant's shop in Rampart Row witness saw complainant sitting on the left and the accused on the right of the shop-door. Complainant left his chair and went to the steps to top the shop, when the accused jumped up from his chair and seized the complanant by his pehran apparently attempting to prevent his entrance into the shop. He shoved complainant back and struck him two or three times on the chest. The complainant being a more powerful man forced his way into the shop, whereupon a scuffle ensued. Witness shouted to Mr. Jackson to see what was taking place. The parties fell against a stack of pieces of cloth. Eventually the parties came out fighting. Witness and Mr. Jackson got down from the car and asked the complainant what the matter was. He stated that he had been grossly assaulted while entering his own shop. He was bleeding profusely from an open wound on the eye.

Mr. C. W. A. Jackson, who was next examined corroborated the last witness.

Mr. Davur presented a cross-information, in which Jacob Ibrahim charged Jacob Sherriff with assault. Jacob Ibrahim stated in his information that up till the 21st of September last he was the absolute owner of a tailor and outfitters' shop on the Esplanade Road. Jacob Sheriff was employed in the shop on a monthly salary of Rs. 60. The informant having reasons to be dissatisfied with Jacob Sheriff's conduct, dismissed him from the service on the 8th September, and asked him to leave the shop. Jacob Sheriff thereupon set upon him with a cudgel and beat him severely. Informant intended to institute criminal proceedings but on the intervention of an influential gentleman having interfered, he did not take them at that time. Jacob Sheriff afterwards filed a suit in the High Court claiming the shop as his own and applied for an interim injunction restraining the informant from dealing with the goods or from interfering with the management of the shop. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey refused the injunction and dismissed the rule on October 13th. The informant, in conclusion, stated that Jacob Sheriff had charged him with assault after an interval of nearly two months.

The Magistrate granted a summons as asked for and adjourned the inquiry till the 23rd inst.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 8th November, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 5th Nov. 1898	10,073,400
Balance to be remitted from 6th Nov. 1898 to 31st March 1899	5,926,600

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its office in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., presiding.

The chairman proposed and the Hon'ble Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram seconded, that the following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1898 be approved and confirmed :—

The directors beg to lay before you their report statement of profit and loss account and balance sheet for the twelve months ended 30th June 1898, the latter two of duly audited. The directors regret that the result is not so satisfactory as might be desired, but under the particular circumstances through which the old mill has passed during the past year it is quite explainable. The working of the past year has nevertheless resulted in a profit of Rs. 79,970-6-8 as under :—Land revenue Rs. 90,012-2-4, Old mill loss Rs. 55,505-12-7, New mill gain Rs. 43,571-15-11, Deduct—Mill loss Rs. 11,533-12-8, Leaving Rs. 78,378-5-8, Add—Transfer fees Rs. 349: Total Rs. 78,727-5-8, Add—Balance from last year Rs. 1,243-1-0, Grand total Rs. 79,970-6-8.

It must be under the notice of the shareholders from the printed reports of the last two ye ars, 1895-96 and 1896-97, that the old mill has been losing ground owing to certain unfavourable causes over which the directors had no control. According to the Hindoo calender the Samvat year 1953 was a singrus year, prohibiting all weddings and so depriving the year of the benefit of large sales of consumption among Hindoo families. Futher, the monson of that year was so deceptive that, having at its commencement opened out by its abundance large hopes of a very good season for cloth sales in prospect, in reality ended in frustrating them all entirely near its close to the extent even of a wide famine. Plague next followed on its heels to complete the doom. Cloth being an article more of home consuption, thus severely felt all the evil consequences arising from the above three causes, all combined in one single year. The next year was indeed satisfactory so far as concerned the rains, but the plague which had set in at the close of the monson of 1896 had recrudescence and played havoc equally in 1897 also. During plague time up-country customers ceased to visit the Bombay market and Bombay shopkeepers fled upcountry, and thus all trade was brought to a standstill, hence cloth stocks accumulated at our mill, entailing charges of interest, salaries, &c., thereby, on the one hand, increasing the cost of production, whilst on the other the market continued daily declining, causing loss at both, the producing and the sending ends. The Old Mill's yarn mostly goes to Indian Consumption, and for like reasons as above, the yarn production also got accummulated and its price too went on daily declining. The cloth and Yarn shops in the market where our goods are sold were partially, as respects cloth and wholly as respects Yarn, closed to us, and our agents and their employes had fled from Bombay and the yarn shop, moreover, was entirely closed. These, it will be readily granted, are most exceptional circumstances which by the laws of chance, are not known to happen twice in a century, and we therefore hope that, with the passing away of the present exceptionally bad times, the old mill will do as paying as before, barring what it must inevitably suffer in competition with new, and where not new, larger mills. The Directors beg to dispose of the gross profits accrued during the year under report of Rs. 79,970-6-8 as below :—They said as up to provision of Section 139 of the Articles of Association—To the credit of the old mill depreciation account Rs. 21,000, to the credit of the new mill depreciation account Rs. 9,000, to the credit of the Colaba chawls and shops accounts Rs. 2,500,—Rs. 39,500, Leaving Rs. 40,470-6-1 to be carried to the credit of the next account. The directors are constrained to make the above disposition of the profits, as they find that the current times are again unfavourable. This the directors believe is the right course to follow. However, if the Shareholders insist that the balance should be divided, the directors do not feel disposed to offer opposition. The directors beg to propose Mr. Hormusjee Mancherjee Chinghur, who is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

In the course of discussion that took place, a Portuguese shareholder suggested that the entire management of the mill should either be changed or the agency of the mill be given to some one on the condition of its being managed on the system of commission adopted by their enterprising citizen and successful millowner Mr. J. N. Tata. (Hear, hear.)

Another shareholder expressed his opinion that he had the highest opinion of Mr. K. R. Kama, their secretary as an eminent scholar, but he had not unfortunately sufficient experience to manage a mill successfully. He had, not the least doubt of Mr. Kama's honesty and industry, but he thought that, in the interests of the mill, a young and efficient secretary should be appointed. He also suggested that a standing committee of four shareholders be appointed to assist the directors in the management of the mill.

Mr. Kama, the secretary explained that the mill had not suffered a loss during the last year. On the contrary, they had made a profit and carried a sum of Rs. 40,000 to the depreciation account for placing the mill on a better basis. There was a strong opposition among the shareholders that the profits made by their lands were absorbed by the mill. It was not the case.

There was a long and heated discussion as regards the management of the mill, which was condemned by a very few shareholders.

The chairman's proposition on being put to the vote was carried *nem. con.* It was then resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 10 per share. Mr. Hormusji Mancharji Chichgar, who retired by rotation, was unanimously re-elected director of the company.

A shareholder here rose to propose a vote of thanks to the management of the company, but as the meeting became rather stormy the chairman said that the management did not care for the thanks of the shareholders, and he dissolved the meeting.

THE HOPE MILLS COMPANY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Hope Mills, Limited, was held on Thursday at the registered office in Hornby Road, when the following directors' report was presented :—

The directors beg to submit for your approval and adoption the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1898. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the nett earnings of the company for the year under report amount to Rs. 1,03,143 14-6, which, with Rs. 98,15-7 being balance of last year, amounts to Rs. 1,01,125-14-1, and taking into consideration the great disadvantage under which the Mill Industry had to work during a part of the year owing to plagues and the consequent scarcity and dearth of skilled labour, the directors hope this result will be considered satisfactory. From the above amount the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the first half year ending 31st December 1897 which absorbed Rs. 15,780 leaving a balance of Rs. 88,345-14-1 available for distribution which they recommend to dispose of as follows:—To depreciation account Rs. 65,216 to dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the second half year ending 30th June 1898 Rs. 15,780 to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 7,349-14-1: Total Rs. 88,345-14-1. The company's property together with stock of cotton, yarn, &c. is all insured against fire risk.

Resolutions were adopted in the terms of above report, the retiring directors named were re-elected and Mr. Chunibhai D. Vakilna was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 150.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 10th November 1898 :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Liverpool	Consagnina
Yerawad	Mrs H B Wood, Great Western Hotel
Bangalore	Mrs H B Wood, Great Western Hotel
Pallibur N W	Assist Surgeon A Dixon leave
Fyzabad	Thakurdas, Contractor of Blankets Domili
Hyderabad Da	Suggrasing Panjabi, Harmoneyam Pikyer, Pydhoni

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THE CONSTITUTION OF A COURT.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

THE question raised in the High Court on Tuesday as to whether the Court was legally constituted, inasmuch as less than one-third of full Bench consisted of Barrister Judges has already been briefly mentioned. Although the question was eventually shelved by the appointment of Mr. C. C. Dillon as an Officiating Puisne Judge, the arguments used are of considerable interest. The objection was raised on a first Appeal, Balwant Singh and anothers *vs.* Pandit Rau Narain and others before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji. Messrs. Chaudhri and Sunder Lal appeared for the appellants, and Messrs. Ram Prasad and Motí Lal Nehru for the respondents. On the objection to the constitution of the Court being raised, their lordships requested Mr. Justice Blair to sit with them to hear the objection.

Pundit Motí Lal stated that the basis of his objection was to be found in Section 2 of the High Court, Act of 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104), which enacted that for High Courts to be properly constituted not less than one-third of the judges in such High Courts, including the Chief Justice, should be barristers. Moreover the Act provided that the Judges should be selected from four classes; one class being barristers of not less than five years' standing. The High Court, having only one judge at the present time who was a barrister of not less than five years' standing, was not properly constituted. Section 8 of the English County Courts Act, in laying down the qualification of County Court Judges, used the words "of not less than seven years standing" which was similar to the wording of the High Courts Act of 1861 but he (the learned advocate) had been unable to find any case under that Act which would serve as a precedent.

Mr. Justice Blair remarked that their lordships thought the question was whether, assuming there was only one barrister judge required by the Act, the effect of that barrister judge's absence would be take away the whole jurisdiction of the Court.

Pundit Motí Lal said Section 2 of the Act stated that the High Court should "consist of a Chief Justice and as many judges, not exceeding 15, as Her Majesty might from time to time appoint, who shall be selected from first, barristers of not less than five years' standing," etc., "provided that not less than one-third of the judges, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers." The Letters Patent, Section 2, also provided for the High Court's constitution to consist of the Chief Justice and five judges, named therein, who were "respectively qualified as in the said Act is declared." Therefore the Court was not validly constituted as a High Court unless so constituted.

Their Lordships referred the learned advocate to the case of Lal Singh *vs.* Ghanshan Singh, I. L. R., 9 Allahabad, p. 625, heard in 1887 by a Full Bench of five judges, as having decided that if the Crown of the Government should fail to fill a vacancy among the judges under the powers conferred by section 7 of the High Courts Act, so that the Court should consist of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges only, the constitution of the Court would not thereby be rendered illegal, or the existing judges incompetent to exercise the functions assigned to the High Court.

Pundit Motí Lal said that ruling was inapplicable to this case, as the question was one of qualification, not of number. All that was held in that case was that it was not necessary for the Crown to appoint a sixth judge.

Mr. Justice Blair: According to your argument, if a judge dies the whole work of the court will be deranged until his successor is appointed.

Mr. Justice Banerji: If a judge dies, does the whole court become *functus officio*; You do not contend that the Acting Chief Justice and myself were not validly appointed judges of this Court, but that the whole Court is not legally constituted, owing to the absence of qualifications. But is not this question the same in principal as that in the ruling cited?

Pundit Motí Lal said the cases were not exactly the same.

Mr. Justice Blair: There it is question of number absolute, here of number proportionate.

Mr. Justice Banerji: Take the extreme case put by Sir John Edge in that judgment: "Suppose a judge proceeding on furlough, should be officiating judge appointed in his place—there is nothing to compel the Sovereign to a appoint an officiating judge in the place of a puisne judge absent from the duties of the Court. And as an extreme example, suppose that he is going

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, A. M. T. JACKSON, Esquire, Private Secretary, Major H. MARTIN, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A. D. C., Captain A. D. YOUNG, A. D. C., Captain J. G. GREIG, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at Mahableshwar before 7 a. m., on 16th November, 1898, should be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay, until 9 p.m., on 20th idem, and thereafter addressed Governor's Camp without the addition of any post town until 4th December 1898, when they should again be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 9th November, 1898.

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BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11.

THERE has been no abatement during the past week in the prevailing dulness in the markets generally. For Cotton the enquiry from exporters has been very small, and the purchases few and meagre alike on account of shippers and the mills. Wheat and Seeds have been dull in tone, and prices have undergone no quotable change. In Exchange quotations have steadily maintained last week's closing level, although there has been a tendency to a downward movement; rates are given this evening at a decline of 1-32d. for Bank and 1-16d. for Private Paper. Money continues fairly easy. Government Paper has been fluctuating to a small extent from day to day and for the most part in a downward direction, but quotation this evening are 2-8 per cent. higher than last Friday's for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-4 per cent. lower for Threes. Freights have been quiet but steady, with a small business passing. Imports are a steady market, with a fair enquiry.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, issued on Monday, showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,38,112
,, Branches	Dec.	,,	5,49,343
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	27,29,472
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	9,49,643
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	4,940
Loans	Dec.	,,	8,87,362
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	2,12,316
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	18,200
Cash	Dec.	,,	11,33,150

In presence of the improved demand for Money, the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank fell off last week to the extent of over 11 1-4 lakhs, at some 228¼ lakhs, compared with an increase in the preceding week of 21 lakhs, at 240 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 6 1-4 lakhs; but at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 5 1-2 lakhs, while Private Deposits were 27 1-4 lakhs lower. In Government Securities there was a decrease of 9 1-2 lakhs; and Loans were 8¾ lakhs less. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased to the extent of 2 lakhs.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 5th November 1898:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,93,750
Do. do. at Branches	27,37,388
Other Deposits	3,15,80,736
Post Bills	6,341
Credits undrawn	21,34,393
	Rs... 5,87,52,518

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	92,81,402
Other authorised Securities	34,85,709
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	55,83,585
Loans, on do. do. do.	111,70,220
Bills Discounted and Purchased	58,18,207
Dead Stock	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,775
Balances with other Banks	1,21,579
Cash	2,28,74,586
Rs...	5,87,52,518

Meanwhile the market is still rather easy. The Bank of Bombay rate continues at 4 per cent., and that in the open market at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day there was a quiet feeling in the market with 1s. 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. On Monday the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, no transactions of importance having been reported. Rates opened with a steady feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Demand, and a fair amount of business was done in Bank Paper forward delivery. Merchants' Bills were scarce, only a small amount having been placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. On Wednesday rates were given at opening at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 41-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, in a quiet market. Rates were steady yesterday at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, the market having remained steady at the opening level with a little doing in re-sales. At opening to-day 1s. 3 29-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were reported to some extent, and there was a moderate amount of Bills offering. Bank Demand was available at 1s. 3 15-16d., at which there was a fair enquiry. The market closed steady as follows:—

	per, Rupee
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 1-8d.
Francs	1-70 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady to firm in tone on Saturday last at 93 5-8 and 93 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, from which level quotations advanced to 93 3-4 in both positions, 3 per Cents were quoted at 84 1-4. Although rates were reported to be firm on Monday at 93 15-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for Account, they declined during the day and closed at 93 3-4 for both cash and the Settlement; Threes were unchanged at 84 1-4. On Tuesday quotations opened at 93 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 1-2 for the Settlement, in a weak market, but closed a little easier, at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in both positions. For 3 1-2 per Cents 93 11-16 was quoted on Wednesday, and 93 5-8 for Account, and before closing the former rate declined to 93 1-2; for Threes 83 to 84 was named. Quotations were steady yesterday at 93 9-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, with 84 1-4 for Threes. There was an advance in rates to-day to 93 3-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents for Money, and 93 5-8 for Account, but at the close 1-16 per cent. lower in both positions is quoted, viz., 93 11-16 and 93 9-16, respectively; Threes declined to 84. The market is steady in tone.

SHARES.—Prices have ruled in sellers' favour during the past week, this being more particularly the case in the principal line of Mill Scrip.—We have to report:—An advance of Rs. 90, in Hope Mills, of Rs. 60 in Hindustani, of Rs. 55 in Lukmidass; of Rs. 50 in Sholapore; of Rs. 35 in Central India; of Rs. 25 each, in James Greaves and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 in Sassoon, of Rs. 10 each, in Framjee Petit, and Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in Leopol I, and Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Soudern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 20, in Hingunghat; and of Rs. 5 in David. In Presses New Berar, are Rs.10 higher; and Fort, Rs. 25 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah have declined Rs. 50, in the 1st issue; and Rs. 10 in the second; Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to a holiday feeling being prevalent in this market in view of the approaching "Dewali" holidays (where of to-day is the eve), there has been a marked decrease in the usual amount of business. Rates are generally unchanged for "Grey Goods." In "Bleached goods" a few transactions have taken place; and for "Dyed," and "Printed Goods" there has been a good enquiry. "Turkey-Red Goods" are in small request; "Locally made Goods" are a quiet but steady market. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,000 packages; and of "Local," 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—China makes have continued to attract buyers, especially the superior qualities. It is expected that a large business will be effected next week. Prices are steady, official quotations being as follows:—

Twist	No.	to Mule, As.	3	to 3 5-8 per lb.	
,,	,,	18 ,, ,,	3 1-8	,, 3 3-4	,,
,,	,,	16 ,, ,,	3 1-4	,, 4 3-8	,,
,,	,,	12s ,, ,,	3 1-2	,, 4 3-4	,,
,,	,,	10s ,, ,,	4 1-8	,, 5	,,
,,	,,	20s ,, ,,	4 1-4	,, 5 1-8	,,
,,	,,	24s ,, ,,	4 3-4	,, 5 1-2	,,
,,	,,	32s ,, ,,	4	,, 6 3-4	,,
,,	,,	40s ,, ,,	7	,, 7 1-2	,,

METALS.—For "Braziers Copper" Rs. 48 per cwt. is quoted; for "Yellow Metal" Rs. 40 per cwt.; and "Swedish Bar Iron," Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—The tone of this market continues steady Of English Coal, "Davison's West Hartley" has been sold at Rs. 19 to Rs. 18 3-4 per ton, for December shipment. There is a fair enquiry from importers for "Cardiff," December and January shipment, but sellers ask higher rates than buyers offer. Of country Coal, "Ready Deshagur" was sold at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton; "Mair's Navigation," for December, at Rs. 15 1-4; while "Singareni," November-December delivery, was done at Rs. 14 1-2 to Rs. 14 1-4 per ton, and for January to March delivery some was placed at Rs. 14 1-4 per ton. Seebpore was sold at Rs. 16 for December. We quote along side:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West ,, ,,	Nil.	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 23 per ton	Rs. 20 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 23 ,,	Rs. 20 ,,
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Rs. 14 1-2 per ton	Rs. 14 1-4 per ton.
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 17 1-2 ,,	Rs 16 1-2 ,,
Mair's Navigation	Rs. 16 1-4 ,,	Rs. 15 1-4 ,,
Jardine's	Rs. 16 ,,	Rs. 15 1-4 ,,
Seebpore	Rs. 16 1-2 ,,	Rs. 16 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The demand from shippers has been very poor throughout the week, and the mills have operated but sparingly. Prices for forward delivery have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The tone of the market is dull, in presence of the meagre enquiry. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 147 per candy is quoted; for "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, Rs. 123; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 121.

The reports by wire from the Cotton-growing districts, to hand on Monday, advised the absence of rain to be the cause of anxiety at Amraoti, where the weather was bright with no sign of rain. Cotton-picking was general in Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaon. At Dhollera the mornings were cold and dewy; and at Barsi the weather was cloudy, but with no rain. Wheat was being sown at Hubli.

Although the weather, as reported by the telegraphic advices received yesterday, was seasonable and bright generally throughout the districts, at Hubli it was cloudy and unseasonable with slight drizzle. The Wheat crop at Hubli required more rain, but the other crops there were suffering from too much rain. The Cotton plants continued to do well throughout.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Nov-Dec	Rs.	129—2 13-16.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	,,	122—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	Do.	,,	117—2 5-8d.
Bolatee, Fine	Dec-Jany	,,	132—2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	,,	128—2 13-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	Do.	,,	124—2 25-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	Do.	,,	130—2 7-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	April	,,	138—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	,,	132—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	Do.	,,	128—2 29-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,,	136—3 1-32d.
Western	Do.	,,	130—2 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	March	,,	150—3 7-32d.
Do Good	Do.	,,	148—3 3-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	10,271	2,759	14,987
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	1,504,916	1,329,341	1,714,788
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,423	2,200	2,845
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	457,162	489,189	718,438
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	664	...	4,344
From 1st Jan. to 10th Nov.	431,013	430,235	323,542

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The tone of these markets has been quiet, if not dull, and prices have been maintained at their current level. We quote:—

WHEAT.—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent	29	0	0	per candy.
Do. 85 ,,	28	0	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	28	0	0	,,
Red Delhi	28	0	0	,,
Hard Yellow	32	0	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	27	0	0	,,
Hard Red	26	0	0	,,

SEEDS.—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Linseed	6	6	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	6	3	0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	6	0	0	,,
Do. Red do.	5	8	0	,,
Gingelly, White	38	8	0	per candy
Do. Mixed	36	0	0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	130,224	36,661	40,545
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	7,380,439	1,309,627	3,711,780
Linseed for the week	52,778	8,390	8,500
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	2,416,008	431,718	3,410,414
Rapeseed for the week	27,413	6,852	19,840
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	2,046,133	1,798,510	1,250,184
Gingellyseed for the week	72,315	30,008	34,030
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	1,415,155	483,827	998,980

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts
Wheat for the week	30,001	.....	.....
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	5,623,655	2,913	1,427,614
Linseed for the week	61,443	25,546	57,770
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	2,481,319	639,039	3,053,133
Rapeseed for the week	52,399	9,509	18,011
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	2,153,851	1,692,428	1,259,187
Gingellyseed for the week	20,759	23,702	14,284
Do. from 1st January to 10th November	1,444,759	497,591	1,082,590

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 2, 446, 318 and 537.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 248, 12 and 233. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett in F.
Daily—Matins at 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 240, 180 and 166.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Plain.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 271, 248 and 31.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Mr. R. D. Pringle, Secy. Y. M. C. A.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

(Wari Bunder Road Mazagon.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Mr. C. Douglas Green, Secy. of the Bible Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social hour.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens
9-30 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

[illegible]8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Ps. 40, tune 93. Hymns 25, 1st tune, 160, and 181.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 35, 174, 191, 239 2nd tune.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC.)

Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
XIII Hours Adoration.
5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass.
8-30 a.m.—Solemn High Mass.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Father Hoene, S.J., and Solemn Benediction.
During the week every day Holy Mass at 6, 7 and 7-30 a.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
8 p.m.—Evening Service.
The Sermon to young men intimated last Sunday will be postponed.
Hymns 11, 234 and 235. Psalms 122, tune 150.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 257 and 232.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 196 and 271.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

SEAMEN'S REST.

(Frere Road, Prince's Dock.)
Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Address.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral, and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 34, 559 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service—Hymns 563, 330 and 574.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 18, 266 and 233.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. B. Leahy—Hymns 193, 233 and 165.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

Prince's Dock.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Chaplain J. C. Dearden, B.A., Seamen's Institute.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PRICE—November 8, at 24, Park Street, the wife of C F Price, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHELPS—HAMILTON—November 2, at Fyzabad, by the Rev W Kitchen and the Rev C T Pargiter, Edwin Ashby Phelps, C S, eldest son of the Rev C W Phelps, of 28, Berkeley Square, Clifton, to Constance Isabella, daughter of the late R St George H Hamilton, 65th Foot, and stepdaughter of Major E G Pollock, VII B C.

DEATH.

AITKEN—November 8, at Delhi, Mr Daniel Edward Aitken, aged 44 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON'S book has been anxiously awaited by all who were through the campaign of 1897-98. It is very good reading, but the reader lays down the book with mixed feelings, disappointed that several things that particularly wanted to be explained, are not mentioned at all. To officers who were fortunate enough to go through the expedition with the author, the pages will bring back to mind many an interesting episode; memory recalling exhilarating scenes of danger and hardships events entirely different, chasing each other rapidly. The humourous incidents of the campaign mingle with the horrors of the battlefield, and one loses one's way in a reverie of the Highlands of the Tirah, fighting again the enemy in his own mountain fastnesses, an enemy inferior to none in guerilla tactics, an enemy second to none in his hatred of the infidel and by nature possessed of a cruelty that is almost devilish. To the general reader the book is interesting from every point of view. The story of the campaign is told from beginning to end in simple, straight-forward, yet telling language: the difficulties of carrying on war on such a vast scale are explained with the pen of an expert; a clear idea is given of the immense work thrown upon every department before an expedition of this kind is entered upon, and during the occupation of an enemy's country. The writer in his preface dismisses the Frontier Policy as "tot homines, quot sententiæ," and refuses to be led into an argument or to state his own views on the subject. In his introductory chapter he points out in a most explicit manner the natural suspicions created in the breasts of the wild tribesmen by the Boundary Commission following Sir Mortimer Durand's treaty. He explains how distasteful that Commission must have been on the Amir, who would argue, that "in the course of years the wild mountain-barrier at present shutting off India from Afghanistan would disappear, because it would be penetrated at so many points by our Military roads; the fierce and warlike tribes who hitherto had interposed their strength between the Afghans and the English would be tamed, disarmed and dominated; and in their place he would have his powerful neighbour living right up against his own ring fence, overlooking him and possibly threatening next his own independence." Some plausible reasons are given for connecting the Amir with the risings of 1897. The book on the *Jehad* is thus referred to: "It was singular that Abdur Rahman should feel the necessity to propagate afresh his doctrines, and give them his own imperial impress at such a time." He winds up the chapter by showing that the Amir throughout the whole campaign adhered honourably to the friendly attitude he assumed, and acted up to the reply he sent to the Viceroy.

The author voices the opinion, held by many officers of experience of the frontier that Ghulam Hyder, the late Commander in chief of the Afghan army, was hand in glove with the Mullahs during the risings of 1897, though he does not accuse him in so many words of rendering valuable aid to the law-less tribesmen in the shape of presents of rifles and contingents of trained soldiers. Political officers at the front last year held that there was little doubt that this was the case; but they thought it was done without the knowledge of the Amir. But they spoke from suspicion only. It has been conclusively established that the rifles in the hands of the tribesmen came from India, and Indian barracks, and were not of Afghan make or provenance. The second chapter states the grievances of the Afridis, and Colonel Hutchinson gives it as his opinion that the "encroachment on their country" was the chief cause of their disaffection, and apparently thinks that this was the theme upon which the Mullahs waxed eloquent and stirred the tribes to open war. That opinion certainly best fits in with all the facts in evidence. We follow the Colonel as he clearly and lucidly sets forth the plan of campaign. The oft-debated question of the advisability of having more than one line of advance into the Tirah, is answered by sound and valid reasonings. He explains why the single line of advance, the plan of campaign actually adopted, was the only practical way of carrying on operations. The forces employed are next enumerated. We gain some idea of the masses of troops, followers, and transport animals that were mobilised for this little war in the following figures: "The approximate strength of the force detailed was 1,010 British Officers, 10,882 British troops, 491 Native Officers, 22,123 native troops, 197 hospital assistants, 179 clerks, 19,558 followers, 8,000 horses, 18,384 mules and ponies and 1,440 hospital riding ponies. But to these figures must be added an enormous number of camels, carts, ponies etc., working on the long line of communication with Kohat, and gradually brought into use as needs increased, and roads were improved." This large host had to be fed, clothed, equipped by the Commissariat-transport Department. When the difficulties of the road, where road was none the distance from the base to the centre of the Tirah, the harassing tactics of the enemy on the line of march, the very indifferent mules and ponies that made up the tale of the animals available for the transport of supplies are considered, and when it is realised that all these arrangements were admirably made and hardly a hitch occurred, then one can form some idea of the praise due to the Commissariat-transport officers of the Expedition. The "Gram Bags" as irreverent subalterns dub the officers of the Commissariat Department, deserve the greatest prise for their incessant labours, and Colonel Hutchinson is not sparing in his compliments to them. A Commissariat Officers' role in active service is not one of unmitigated pleasure. He enjoys little of the excitements of fighting, has not experienced the intoxicating pleasure of leading men against the enemy; he does not get an opportunity of distinguishing himself in action. He works away all day, struggling with mule drivers, and other impossible people, is held responsible if everything is not as it should be, and gets but scanty thanks when all goes well. Yet such is the keenness of officers for active service, that on the first rumour of a possible campaign, hundreds of telegrams are received at Head-quarters asking for employment in any capacity. The two actions of the 18th and 20th October at Dargai, are vividly described, and the descriptions are reinforced by capital maps. This interesting chapter takes us to that ever-memorable day on which the gallant Gordons so greatly distinguished themselves. The author is here too reticent. There is little doubt that on the second of these days at Dargai there was much unnecessary loss of life, the cause being that a frontal attack was made, unaided by any flank or turning movement. This is passed over in silence; nothing but praise is meted out—to the brave soldiers nothing but praise is due—but surely someone was to blame, someone ought to be taken to task.

The narrative follows step by step as the army advances over the country and in turn captures the Sanpaga and Arhanga passes after two very stiff days' climbing and severe fighting. From the top of the Sanpaga pass one could obtain one of the most beautiful views ever seen, and from there too one got an idea of the length of line taken up by the baggage of an army on the line of march. For miles and miles this long line stretched, extending from the summit of the pass and following the zigzag track made up the mountain, till the endless train of animals lost itself among the boulders of the river bed, and distance made it impossible to distinguish between animals and rocks. "Life in Tirah" is the heading of a capital chapter and describes the harassing tactics employed by the Afridis while the great part of the force were stationary in the very heart of Tirah. They are no simpletons, these Afridis. They know very well now that they cannot meet us now in open fight. They recognise our superiority in organisation, in equipment, in leading, and above all in guns, and they give way as we advance, without attempting to offer an opposition which they feel would be fruitless. But when the invaders halt and form big camps, and begin to think rather of maintaining the long line of communications, than of following and attacking them, then the Afridi sees his opportunity and says; "It is my turn now! There, goes a convoy; let us ambuscade it! There starts a foraging party; let us rush it! There marches a reconnaissance, let us harass it! There overhead is the wire on which these accursed infidels talk to each other; let us cut it! And finally there is their huge camp, which is eating us up with its fields of billowy canvas, and its long rows of thousands of baggage animals; who wants a fairer mark for his rifle? Come, let us fire into it!" While our army stayed in Tirah sitting and waiting, they played their game to this tune, and played it exceedingly well. Other engagements, the ones especially at Saran Sar, and the return of the 3rd Brigade from Waran valley are fully described, and letters from officers who were in the thick of both engagements give additional interest to the pages. The letters from the tribesmen on their mission to the Amir at Cabul, found in Mullah Sayad Akbar's house are very quaint, giving a curious insight into their attitude towards the great Sirkar. "Down the Bara Valley" is a musical heading for a chapter, and one can almost hear the music that resounded incessantly in the valley for five whole days and nights, strains of the most martial description. The guns thundered the whole way down, their deep voices vibrated, the "booms" echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill; across the valley the shriller and less-musical crack of the musket never ceased, so much so that a momentary lull caused one to wonder. "What on earth has happened!" "Down the Bara Valley" is indeed a stirring chapter, telling of the severest fighting during the whole campaign of the gallant way in which the troops surmounted all obstacles, the almost impossible country, the relentless enemy collecting in greater numbers every moment, the bitter icy cold water to be waded through, the rain, and hail, and sleet. At the end of these five days came the meeting with General Hammond's Peshawar column and the quitting of the highlands of Tirah. The concluding chapter is full of interest to the soldier, tactician, and general reader. The author touches upon the possible solution of the important question as to how the Afridis obt

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASSASINATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPRESS.

THE SENTENCE ON LUCCHENI.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Italian Anarchist Lucchesi, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, has been sentenced at Geneva to penal servitude for life.

The prisoner cynically declared that the Duke of Orleans and King Humbert would be the next victims.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

Renewed activity is reported at the French dockyards.

GRATUITIES FOR SERVICE IN THE SOUDAN.

Lord Wolseley has ordered the issue of a special gratuity to the officers and men employed south of Wady Halfa.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport Nubia has sailed for India.

LORD SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

Nov. 11.

M. Delcasse French Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed his colleagues that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has produced rather a favourable impression in diplomatic circles.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

The American elections give the Republicans a large Majority in the Senate, excluding any prospect of free silver legislation for at least the next 6 years.

It is estimated that the Republicans will have a majority of about twenty in the House of Representatives.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The Legislative Sessions in Calcutta promises to be a busy one, as though the Council is unlikely to meet until Lord Curzon arrives. So far as can be ascertained the following list of measures likely to come up is a complete one. Standing over from last Calcutta Session, and likely to be passed this season are, the Stamps Bill, the Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill, the Memmons Bill, the Court Fees Act Amendment Bill, and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill. Those introduced during the past Session in Simla were, the Indian Arbitration Bill, the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill, the Inland Steam Vessels Act Amendment Bill, the Indian Marine Act Amendment Bill, the Currency Notes Forgery Bill, the Indian Evidence Act Amendment Bill, the Glanders and Farcy Bill and the Carriers Bill. Amongst the new legislation were the Native Passenger Ships Bill. The Bill for the Registration of British Indian Ships may possibly be introduced, while the Bill to amend the Indian Port Act, giving legal validity to rules in connection with quarantine and medical inspection, as also the Bill to re-enact the present Petroleum Act with amendments, extending the provisions of the measure to certain inflammable solids, are in contemplation; but none of these new measures are very important. Of the other measures, the Stamp Bill has already been reported on by a select committee, while the Contract Bill has been reported on by local Governments and other bodies, and will probably be referred to a Select Committee early in the cold weather. The Contract Bill is a very important one and likely to be contested, as it amends the provisions of the Contract Act regarding undue influence, the object being to prevent money-lenders and others from taking advantage of their position to make unfair or hard bargains. It is thus of an extensive nature and gives power to courts to review contracts of all kinds, not only between ryot and village bunniahs, but between all sections of commercial and other communities. Of the remaining measures the most important are probably the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, which empowers the Registrar to dispose of non-contentious matters, and extends the field of selection for the Chief Judge to others besides those who are already judges in the Court Arbitration Bill which is based on the provisions of the English Act of 1889, and aim at affording ready procedure for the settlement of trade disputes out of Court. the Cantonment House Bill, which endeavours to settle the difficult question of providing accommodation for military officers in cantonments, and the Carriers Bill, which shortens the period during which suits may be brought against companies for loss or damage to goods in transit. The remaining measures are more formal, the Inland Steam Vessels Act merely giving power to make rules to avoid collision, and the Currency Notes Bill adopting English law relating to bank notes, and to Indian Currency notes, while the Evidence Bill puts thumb marks on the same footing as signatures, and the Glanders Bill extends the powers of entry for inspectors, and applies the provision of law to diseases other than those already included.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

The Director-General of Irrigation leaves Simla on tour in the Bombay Presidency on the 15th inst., reaching Bombay on the 17th, Karachi 21st, Sukkur 23rd, Hyderabad (Sind) 1st December, Delhi 17th, and Calcutta 19th Dec.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—The appointments of M. de Dedier as French Consul at Rangoon, also of Mr. H. J. Smith as American Consul in Bombay are confirmed.

Captain Ducat officiates as first Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, vice Captain Cox on furlough.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke officiates as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, vice Mr. Bosanquet officiating as Deputy Secretary, while Captain McMahon is posted as Assistant Secretary.

Major Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to return to duty, while Captain Creagh, 21st Bombay Infantry, has two months' extension of leave. Lieutenant Fellows serving with the Cheshires has been appointed to the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Military Department—Second Lieutenant James, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Burke, 26th ditto, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Col McConaghy I. M. S. Bombay, to be, Colonel, vice Caldecott, deceased.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieutenant Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Barrow.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Lund to have the honorary rank of Major.

A long service medal is granted to Colour-Sergeant Price, and Volunteer Sellers of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles; also to Seargents Ashdown and Turner, Lance Seargents Donnelly and Whitehead, Corporal Hayter and Volunteers Jones and Robertion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and to Color-Sergt. Watson and Volunteers Bocker and Dunn in the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers.

Marine Department—Chief Engineer Brown retires from the first instant.

NEW MESSING ALLOWANCE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

An important ruling has been made in connection with the new messing allowance for British soldiers It extends to the date up to which men were eligible and serving in India may elect the rules to the 1st January next, and provides that men who elected the messing allowance rules in the first instance, but subsequently withdrew from them on learning that payment could only be made in kind and not in cash can, if they so desire, claim that their original election shall hold good, and draw the allowance from the date they would have done, had their election not been withdrawn. Men on the other hand who did not elect the rules until after receipt of the orders permitting payment in cash, will only be entitled to the allowance from the first of the month of their election under the usual rules.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ.

THE PROHIBITION WITHDRAWN.

The withdrawal of the prohibition against the Pilgrimage to Hedjaz is notified, except as regards the residents of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Hyderabad, Coorg and the Bombay Presidency, including Karachi, but excluding the rest of Sind, who are still prohibited. Embarkation however will only be permitted at Chittagong, and then only after such quarantine as the medical authorities consider necessary to obviate all danger of conveying infection. Passage tickets will be only sold to places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims; and while deciding that pilgrimage may be again permitted, Government repeat the warning given last year to the effect, that intending pilgrims will be well advised to defer their purpose until another year, in view of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government, and the inconvenience and harassment likely to be undergone in Arabia, the afarm experienced by European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague importation, having by no means abated.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON MR. THORBURN'S SPEECH.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The following Despatch from H. M.'S Secretary of State to the Viceroy on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's speech before the United Service Institute here on the 18th June last appears in the *Gazette*:—After the usual preamble it continues. It appears that on that day a paper was read in connection with the United Service Institution on the subject of the Tirah campaign, and that in the discussion which followed, Mr. Thorburn took the opportunity of making what is said to have conveyed the impression of being an attack of a deliberate and somewhat violent character on the policy and proceedings of Government. It is not surprising that this action on the part of Mr. Thorburn should at once have attracted the serious notice of his official superiors, or that he should have found it necessary, within eight days of delivery of the speech, to express his deep regret for his conduct. This apology your Government thought well to accept, and your acceptance was communicated to him through the Government of the Punjab in a letter dated the 12th of July. In these circumstances I have no intention of commenting on this particular incident so far as it affects Mr. Thorburn individually. But I think it right, while fully recognising that every officer is entitled to form and to hold his own opinion on public matters, to record my entire agreement with Sir Macworth Young's statement of the rules which must govern the conduct of Government servants in India. It should be distinctly understood that (to use his words) a member of the Government service is not at liberty to make an attack upon what he knows, or believes to be, the policy or procedure deliberately approved by Government; and that it is no justification of such attack that he is actuated by conscientious motives, or has a strong conviction of the correctness of his own judgment. I will add further, that it is improper for any officer to convey to the public, whether in writing, or in a speech, or otherwise, any opinion upon matters of Government policy which are, or are likely, to become the subject of public discussion. It is of course inevitable that cases must from time to time occur in which the decisions of Government do not commend themselves to the officers who may have to carry them out. On such occasions the officers in question, after making proper representations to their official superiors, have only two courses open to them, namely, either to acquiesce loyally and silently to the decision of the responsible authorities, or to resign their positions in the service. I am glad to have had of late more than one opportunity of stating publicly my high appreciation of the loyalty and self-devotion of the Indian Civil Service. Those qualities have never been more conspicious than during the recent years of difficult and anxious labour. But a clear understanding that the rules to which I have referred are in existence, and will be strictly enforced, can only tend to increase the efficiency of that service; and I request that your Excellency will take such steps as may seem to you advisable to make my views generally known, and to insure that improprieties such as that which you have on this occasion thought fit to condone, shall not be repeated in future.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Arrears of Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid from 1st April 1897 to those who have been admitted to it under Government Orders issued last Wednesday. The question of whether those who made claim to the allowance prior to the 1st April 1897, and who under present rules would be entitled thereto, are also entitled to payment under the rules in force earlier than April 1897, will be separately considered with reference to the merits of individual cases.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 11.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, by Captain Aitkin, is directed to rejoin his regiment. He will travel on duty at the public expense. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—23rd Bombay Rifles, Captain Knapton, I.M.S., to medical charge, vice Captain Jennings, I.M.S., struck off the strength with effect from the 6th November. Lieutenant Gardiner, 10th Bombay Light Infantry has passed the test for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieuts. Hare and Fisher, Royal Fusiliers Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned officers on arrival from Egypt are posted as follows:—Major Bateeby, M. B. to the Bombay District; Major Stuart M. E. to the Poona District; Captain Lewis is transferred from Mhow to the Aden District.

It is notified for information, that men who have served in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines, for a period of over four years are not in future to be enlisted for the army, and that the necessary instructions have been issued accordingly to officers commanding recruiting areas at Home.

In continuation of command order No. 451, it is notified, that Lieutenant Price, Royal Fusiliers has also been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot. The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect certain barracks and hospitals in the Bombay District, the details of inspection being arranged by the Principal Medical Officer of the District in consultation with the General Officer Commanding.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty. Lieut. Berthan, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of their being struck off duty:—Captain Ricketts, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, for one year, pension service tenth year commenced on the 25th June; Lieut. West, Adjutant 5th Bombay Light Infantry for one year, pension service tenth year commenced on the 8th June.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the leave rules for the staff corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of his being struck off duty, till the date of his sailing, the specified period to count from the date of his leaving India:—Lieutenant Edwardes, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for nine months, pension service seventh year commenced on the 27th January.

The Government of India have decided that the families of native soldiers who, while employed on duties of ward-orderly in plague-hospitals have died or may in future die of plague, should be treated, as regards family pension in the same way as if soldiers had died on foreign service, and that the charge will be borne by the Military estimate.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—20th Hussars, Lieut Jennings Bramby, 6 months on Medical Certificate out of India; East Kent Regement, Captain Cobbe, 12 months on private affairs out of India; Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant and acting Paymaster Mertimore, 6 months on private affairs out of India. Indian Subordinate Medical Department, 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Clapham, 3 months on Medical Certificate. Extensions—Royal Artillery, Captain Kemmis, (Adjutant R. A. Aden) 7 days private affairs in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order no 118 of 1898. Highland Light Infantry—Major Carey from 29th October to 10th November 1898 pending embarkation, granted by War Office in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 453 of 1898.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballaarat from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia left here for Aden this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Rice in Bhawnuggur 2 13-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 1-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114

3½ per cent. Hilpal Paper 61 11-16

Bar Silver 27 7-8

The sum of about £50,009 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £32,180,400; Increase, £100,000; Public Deposits, £5,000,000; Increase £100,000; Other Deposits, £34,000,000; Decrease, £1,600,000; Other Securities, £25,600,000; Decrease, £1,900,000; Notes and Gold, £31,500,000; Increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symons, will sail to-day for Aden, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alpin Major W
Atkinson Mr R P
Bickle Mr A
Fraser Miss W A C
Hinchcliffe Mr T
Kersten Mr John L
Leaki Mr N
Linger Mr

Midwinter Rev H N
Muspratt Miss
Murray Capt H Brooke and Mrs and child
Portales Count
Pegg Mr K T
Storr Lieut C L
Tew Lieut P F

FOR ADEN.

Fletcher Col A F

Mustafa Mohamud

FOR SUEZ.—Millard Mr W S

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.

I LEARN that certain observations made by me in the *Voice* of Oct. I have been misunderstood—perhaps by my own fault. That is to say, in speaking of the hard life led by girls in certain shops, I am understood to be speaking of all shops. Nothing could have been farther from my thoughts. Indeed, I fancied that I had pointed out the kind of shop in my mind when I spoke of the proprietor "being irritable on account of business anxieties." In fact, the shop of which I was speaking was especially that cheap shop where competition has so brought down the price of things as to make every shilling an object to the proprietor. It generally stands in a part of London where the best goods would have no market. The accommodation for the girls is bad in every way; their food is coarse and unattractive; their pay is minute. None of these things, so far as I know, can be said of the great places of the West-end. And, therefore, I beg my readers to accept this assurance that the "stately trade," as Dr. Johnson called it, of this city is certainly not likely to be attacked by me any more than it was by Charles Reade, whom I quoted. I think I must engage the services of some astute reader to jog my elbow and say, from time to time: "Look here, this won't do. This looks as if you wanted to attack the Church, or the Army, or the Navy, or the Trade of the country generally. Put in a clause of limitation.'

There are rumours of war; a more threatening time has seldom been known; by the time these lines are read we shall probably know the worst or the best. Let us consider a little how war would affect this country. I assume that our fleets could protect the seas and keep our ports open, otherwise it would be madness to go to war at all. Well; the first effect of a war is to awaken the whole country; everybody sits up; everybody becomes alert; everything is stimulated; trade, production, industries, inventions, art of all kinds. There is more life in men's faces; more moment; there is excitement, becoming, at critical moments, feverish; there is more flocking to places of amusement; the churches are more crowded; with all the excitement there is anxiety in every face; an intense desire for the preservation of the national honour springs up in every heart; it is for relief that people seek places of amusement and read books. If things go well this excitement subsides; if the danger of great disasters recedes there follows a strong desire to get the whole business over. If it goes on for a year or two, the income tax goes up and trade goes down, and a general lassitude sets in. A publisher of books told me once that the Crimean War, followed immediately by the Indian Mutiny, caused at the first outbreak a great demand for new books, but after a year or so, and after the peace, this was followed by a period of heavy dulness and depression. This depression, which was felt in every trade, was, perhaps, most noticeable in books; for one can do without new books. In these days of free libraries one can borrow them; they are luxuries which can be put down without suffering any inconvenience other than that of walking to the library to secure them and walking back in order to return them. After a long and exhausting war all classes suffer; all institutions, and especially hospitals and philanthropic societies, languish and decline; patriotism, too much tried, decays; the very victories of the armies and navies excite but a languid interest; they are hailed only as bringing the end nearer; when the peace long looked for arrives at last, it is welcomed with a joy out of all proportion to the advantages gained. And, alas! the streets are full of the mourners, and the women in the churches, pale-faced and heavy-eyed, are mostly clad in black. I remember the streets of Paris after the Communard business, and I remember the return of our troops from the Crimea. Let us fight, if we must; but let us never go into war with a light heart.

I have only just read a paper in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* on the "Real Mark Twain." I have always felt an interest in the personality of this great humorist, such as one can only entertain concerning writers who move and stir one deeply. Some months ago I was asked by an American paper to contribute a little article on my "favourite novel." The thing was absurd. I have a hundred favourites; my heart embraces all, and is ever ready to embrace more But among my favourites is "Huckleberry Finn,' because the book is not only intensely and overpoweringly funny, but it is also a "human document," treating of things of the deepest importance. Another favourite novel of mine, by the same author, is his "Joan of Arc." There have been many books on this fifteenth century Miracle. She has attracted, and will continue to attract, historian, biographer, novelist. So far not one has succeeded in presenting to the reader Joan as she must have been, the village maiden transformed and glorified by the miraculous vision; not one, except Mark Twain. He takes her from the beginning; he follows her through all—her triumphs, her victories, her capture, her martyrdom. When all is told—when we have seen through blinding tears the swift flame that hid for ever that upturned face—we say with the author, "silent girl in her first young bloom, with the martyr's crown on her head, and in her hand the sword that severed her country's bonds—shall not this and no other stand for Patriotism through all the ages until time shall end?" I wish, now, that I had spoken of "Joan of Arc" instead of "Huckleberry Finn" as my favourite novel. Meantime those who have not read the book will do well to buy or borrow it, and read it for themselves, and give it to others, especially to young people, and present it to village libraries.

All the papers have been reviving the memory of the immortal Psalmanazar, who wrote that wonderful description of Formosa, an island which nobody had visited in the early eighteenth century. These reminiscences are, of course, called up by the De Rougemont *alias* Grein, case. I have before me the Rev. Psalmanazar's memoirs, written by himself, in which, like the great Grein, he carefully husbands the truth as regards his place of birth and real name. I have also the book which made him famous, namely, his description of the Island of Formosa. This wonderful work contains an account of the manners and customs of the people, their religion, their temples and their gods, their dress, their language, their alphabet, and many other particulars. Considering that the ingenious author had never been out of Europe, the book reflects the greatest credit on his imagination. There is nothing even distantly resembling Chinese or Japanese customs. The dresses are distinctly European of the mediæval kind; they have sacrifices of children at their altars; they have temples and tabernacles; they devour the bodies of their criminals; and their customary breakfast is a pipe of tobacco, after which they cut off the head of a viper and suck the blood. This, the author says, is the most wholesome kind of breakfast possible. This man, though his veracity was completely discredited, contrived to get ordained, and spent two-thirds of a long life of ninety years in the profession of piety, and, so far as could be judged, the practice of all kinds of good works.

So far as I have seen, the papers have been silent about another remarkable impostor, namely Caraboo Princess of Javasu. This is her history in brief. On Thursday evening, April 3, 1817, the country village of Almondsbury, near Bristol, was greatly agitated by the strange arrival of a girl who could not speak any English. She was dressed, as any young woman might have been dressed, in a black stuff gown, with a muslin frill round her neck, a black cotton shawl on her head, and a red and black shawl round her shoulders, only it was afterwards remembered that the two shawls were worn, as the villagers hardly understood, in the Asiatic manner, that is, loosely but tastefully. On being taken to the nearest magistrate, Mr. Samuel Worrall, of Knole Hall, she was examined by a manservant, who understood several foreign languages; but what she said was not comprehended by this linguist. She had no papers, nor any money except a bad sixpence, nor any other clothes except a few necessaries tied up in bundle, and a piece of soap. She was taken to the village inn, where a room was given her for the night, and it was observed by the housemaid that she knelt by the bedside before undressing. In the morning the vicar of the parish, who had heard of her arrival, brought books of travels with pictures, thinking it possible that she might recognise some one of the countries described. She appeared to have some knowledge of China and made signs that it was a ship, not a boat, which had brought her to this country. So interesting a stranger could not be suffered to remain at a village inn, and she was removed to Knole, where Mrs. Worrall tried to make her understand but failed. She was then taken to Bristol, and consigned by the Mayor to St. Peter's Hospital for vagrants. Here she was visited by a certain Portuguese sailor who pretended to understand her language, and declared that she came from the coast of Sumatra. Upon this discovery Mrs. Worrall took her again into her own house, and here a gentleman who had been in the East Indies made out her story, which is too long to be narrated in full. She was a Princess of Javasu, named Caraboo; she had been kidnapped by a pirate, and put on board a ship. Finding herself near the coast of England, she jumped over board and swam ashore. That was all. This most interesting creature excited the greatest interest everywhere. The whole West Country began to talk about her and to visit her. Learned gentlemen and travellers wrote letters about her. By this time the marvels of her artless narrative had increased a thousandfold. The bubble burst when a former landlady came and identified her as Mary Willcocks or Mary Baker. She seems to have been a girl of a strange, unsettled mind, restless, imaginative, and ungoverned. She was always playing a part. She made up stories when she was in charge of children. She ran away from one place after another. She pretended to be a French woman, and a Spanish woman, and anything else that came into her head. After she was discovered and her story exposed she said that she should like the adventures made into a play, if she herself could act the part of the Princess Caraboo. Nothing could show more delightfully how much she had enjoyed playing the part. What became of the Princess I do not know, but I heard once that she had emigrated to America. She may have had many other adventures. In fact, she belonged to the class to whom adventures happen and strange things come. In these days she would be a spiritualist; she would "go one better" than any other spiritualist; she would hint at strange mysteries and pretend to revelations. Or she would become a novelist! Or she might possibly write travels and adventures for thirty years among the cannibals of Borneo.

There was a third impostor who has been forgotten She turned up unexpectedly in a small town of North Carolina about the year 1765. She was a young woman, well dressed, and of haughty manners Presently it was whispered abroad that a great lady, European lady, a lady of exalted rank, was in the town. Then the planters came in to see her; they called; they left her with the belief that she was a very great lady indeed. And they were all much surprised to learn that she was no less a lady than H.R.H the Princess Georgina Wilhelmina Dorothea Francesca Carolina, sister if you please, of Queen Charlotte, Consort of George III. Who would have believed it possible? They requested her to hold a Court; she consented; the ladies all attended it; such condescension, yet such Royal hauteur, proclaimed her rank. Nobody doubted. One planter gave her a house, another a coach and six; everybody flew to wait upon her. Why the Princess should have come to America nobody asked. Unhappily, the dream was rudely dissipated. Two common and coarse men, bearing the little staff with the crown upon it (emblem of authority), called at the Palace, and—it is sad to relate—carried off the Princess "with gyves upon her wrist." And the people of North Carolina learned with sorrow that their beloved Princess was a convict. She had been a housemaid in St. James's Palace; she was convicted of stealing some of the Royal household gear, was sentenced to death, but respited, by intercession of the Queen, and sent to the plantations of Virginia for life. She escaped, and concocted this remarkable story. They took her back to servitude, and so she vanishes, and history knows her no more.

H. H. THE NIZAM AS A POET.

AN ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.

NEVER before has his Highness the Nizam exhibited such great elocutionary powers, and such eminent success in his poetical efforts as on the occasion of his reception of the regular troops during the birthday celebrations at Mulkapatt. His Highness was the recipient of very many addresses to which he replied in brief, but he seemed to have thrown his whole heart and soul into his address to his troops, for he spoke lengthily and feelingly. His speech was delivered in Urdu, the correct translation of which, made by the Director of Public Instruction was as follows:—

My faithful soldiers.—It has given me great pleasure to listen to your loyal address. I also appreciate fully the sentiments of devotion to which you have given expression on behalf of my officers and their families. I feel a peculiar pleasure at this moment, difficult to convey in words. It is the sort of pleasure one feels in performing with another or in seeing another perform some admirable feat of the military profession to which he belongs. You know that we are a family of soldiers, and that the profession of arms has descended to us from our fathers. When, therefore, I see you display such excellence in your profession, and witness the skill you show in all kinds of military exercises and feats of arms, my mind is filled with a peculiar enthusiasm which prompts me to give myself the pleasure of taking part with you in this display, so as to demonstrate practically to you the honour in which I hold your profession, and the value I put on your loyalty and devotion. The same feeling of friendship and appreciation which prompted me to accept the honorary colonelcy of the Golconda Brigade, and confer my name on the Golconda Lancers, has actuated me in giving myself the pleasure of joining in your sports to-day. You will remember that I was the first to offer aid in defence of the Empire, so that, if the time came, my sword should be drawn, and my soldiers should prove their mettle in the cause, and on behalf of, Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress whose historical friend I am proud to be. You are aware that the happy result of this offer has been the formation in all parts of India of the Imperial Service Troops. I am pleased to observe to-day that my Imperial Service Troops are making such excellent progress in discipline and efficiency, that I feel justified in entertaining the hope that they will, when the time comes, answer fully the purpose for which they were organized.

Turning to Major Afsur-ud-Dowlah, Commander of the Nizam's Regular Forces, his Highness said:—

Afsur-ud-Dowlah.—You have in the course of your address drawn some complimentary inferences from the uttering of certain words in giving expression to your loyalty. This reminds me of my mind a couplet of my own which makes use of a similar figure:—

This thought expanded would an archive fill
That Fate in letters four is, printed still,

by which I mean that whatever in Heaven's wisdom and foreknowledge is fated for each one of us, is sure to happen, neither more nor less. What little God has been pleased in His goodness to give me, and for which I feel grateful with every breath of my life,

I thank the Lord with every breath I take,
Who out of nothing, me did something make;

You, my beloved subjects, out of your exceeding love for me, look as out of a magnifying glass out of its natural proportions. As for me, I always pray that Fate may be good to you; that of its four letters "Kaf" may give you power both of health and power, "Sean give you "Salik" or tact, so that you may with the "Meem" cultivate love and union among you, and with "Te" make continual progress in every direction.

Victorious soldiers mine, to God be thanks,
That sword-like lustre shines in all your ranks,
The light of manhood glows on every face,
In every vein the courage of your race,
Courage like yours I value most on earth,
None but a warrior, knows a warrior's worth,
The soldiers' trade, the crown of my desires,
To me descended from my illustrious sires,
In honouring you, myself I honour more,
As have my fathers honoured you before,
A friendship's firm unitor the powers twain,
As all knows and will haply know again,
To this the Nizam's consorts bear of my state,
My life itself is truly dedicate,
So, soldiers! let your hearts' enleavour mean
Devotion loyal to the Empress—Queen
Let faithful service to the British crown
Your highest honour be and your renown,
True to their salt, let all my soldiers be,
As long as life endures and liberty,
Obay your God and King, and you will know,
No shame in Heaven above or here below.
For he who serves unto the equal-sized give
In all to lawful rule, if he would thrive,
Naught but his master's will engage his care,
Therein is honour found, his profit there,
If he but swerve a step, all care is vain,
He finds but shame and loss and sinks into ruin,
Let soldiers who their master's love would earn,
Deserve his trust and true submission learn,
Let Britain his limbs and in its movements smart,
Straighten his limbs and make his movements smart,
If it is done with energy and heart,
Shun laziness and let your get-up be,
Noted for smartness and activity,
In face of danger cool and self-possessed,
You never lose your wits when hardest pressed,
Such were the heroes whose abiding name,
Like Rustom's, or like Bezon's, lives in fame,
Their glories in their country's annals live,
Their deeds of arms, their mighty taks and give
In not Abbas' banner known war,
And Haidar's sword, fame Zulfakar's
So Asaf thanks the Lord his God in Heaven,
Who has to him such glorious soldiers given.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour in Kathiawar in November and December:—

(Railway Time.)

Nov. 16th—Leave Mahableshwar, 7 a.m., arrive Wadhar 12 a.m., leave Wadhar 12 a.m., arrive Poona (arrival private 7 p.m.)

Nov. 17th—Leave (Poona departure private) 1-5 a.m., arrive Victoria Terminus (arrival private) 8-5 a.m., 18th and 19th Nov. stop in Bombay (Malabar Point) 20th Nov. Leave Grant ..... (departure private) 9-50 p.m.,

Nov. 21st—Arrive Ahmedabad 9-10 a.m., leave Ahmedabad 9-35 a.m., arrive Wadhwan 1-10 p.m., leave Wadhwan by special 1-35 p.m., arrive Bhavnagar 5-30 p.m.,

Nov. 22nd and 23rd—Stop at Bhavnagar.

Nov. 24th—Leave Bhavnagar 8-30 a.m., arrive Songad 9-10 a.m., drive to Palitana.

Nov. 25th—Stop at Palitana.

Nov. 26th—Leave Palitana 8-45 a.m., arrive Songad 9-30 a.m., arrive Gondal 2-55 p.m., leave Gondal 11 p.m.,

Nov. 27th—Arrive Rajkot; 28th 29th, 30th and Dec. 1st Stop at Rajkot.

Dec. 2nd—Leave Rajkot 7-45 a.m., arrive Wadhwan 1-18 p.m., leave Wadhwan 3-30 p.m., arrive Viramgam 5-12 p.m., leave Viramgam by special train 5-30 p.m.

Dec. 2nd—Arrive Mehsana 7-30 p.m., leave Mehsana by Ordinary train 8-20 p.m., arrive Palanpur 11 p.m.,

Dec. 3rd—Leave Palanpur by Mail train 2-35 p.m., arrive Ahmedabad 6-50 p.m., leave Ahmedabad 7-40 p.m.,

Dec. 4th—Arrive Grant Road (Arrival private). 7-8 a.m.,

THE PROSPECTS OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Anti-Humbug" has endeavoured to justify the vote of his friends and to exemplify the inconsistency of Mr. Roughton. However this may be, there is one consolation to the voiceless people and that is, whatever Mr. Roughton may have previously done, he followed the maxim, "that it is never too late to mend." He was the only one that followed the dictates of his conscience that a gross injustice was being done to the Municipal employes, and consequently he tried to mend what had been done. Even this much no other member had the courage even to attempt to do. Members of the Standing Committee are appointed to do justice to their Municipal servants and that is why section 83 (2) has been inserted in the Municipal Act. They are supposed to be independent men, beyond the power of influence and subservient to no caste or creed. What is their recent action show? The proceedings came to a close,

Yours, &c.
OBSERVER.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

FETE AT BUSHIRE.

H. M. S. PIGEON AT BUNDER ABBAS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BUSHIRE, Oct. 31.

To-DAY Bushire is *en fete* in honour of the accession of his Majesty the Shah, of which event this is the anniversary. Many of the houses are gay with bunting. There has been a review and march-past of the troops, and the "Persepolis" has fired a salute of 47 guns. But the occasion is to be celebrated in a manner more nearly touching the Europeans, by a *burrakhana* at the Governor's palace, the Derya Begi, who is still Acting-Governor, having issued invitations to all Europeans to a dinner to-morrow evening.

The French Vice-Consul, Mr. Mirza Hoosein, has just returned to Bushire from an official visit to Lingah, and I interviewed Mr. Mirza Hoosein on his arrival yesterday. The object of his journey was the appointment of a French Consular Agent; and ten days ago he duly authorized Mr. Abdul Rahman Haji Mahomed Cassim, an influential Persian resident of Lingah, to act as French agent at that port. I remarked to Mr. Mirza Hoosein that we should in all probability next see a Russian agent at Lingah, but Mr. Hoosein replied "Oh no, I our agent is instructed to look after Russian interests!" Some three months ago, when writing of the embroglio at Lingah, I described the doings of the Persian gunboat "Persepolis" in relation to Sheikh Mahomet, the Arab Chief, who has violently assumed control of affairs, expelling the Persian Governor; and I ventured to prophesy that Sheikh Mahomet would be left undisturbed as representative of the Shah. It was at the time thought that I was premature in making that statement, many generally well-informed persons here having an opinion that Sheikh Mahomet would be called to account for his conduct; and the fact that several hundred Persian troops were brought into Bushire with the apparent intention of sending them on to Lingah no doubt led to that opinion. But so far as Lingah was concerned, matters remained *in statu quo* from the time of the visit of the "Persepolis" up to the 20th inst., when Sheikh Mahomet was not only duly acknowledged Persian Governor of Lingah, but the actual amount of his yearly tribute was decided, and he was made the recipient of a Persian decoration.

Some time ago I gave you a long account of the revolt of the Sheikh of Gutteh, and his action in expelling the Turkish Guard; and I then stated that the Turkish authorities at Busreh intended despatching a punitive expedition. Shortly afterwards troops accumulated at Busreh to such an extent that the barracks overflowed, and over a thousand men were encamped out on the desert. It was comparatively an easy matter to call in troops from surrounding districts, but they could not be despatched to Gutteh quite so easily. Several British vessels were offered the charter, but each and all declined the honor of conveying the rabble locally called Turkish troops; and the camps on the opposite side of the river still remain, to the annoyance of the British residents, as the tents have been pitched upon the golf-links, and driver and cleek are laid aside. But at last an opportunity has occurred—a Turkish steamer—the Abd-el-Kadir—is daily expected at Busreh with kerosine oil from Batoum, and she will be retained for trooping purposes.

BUNDER ABBAS, Nov. 3.

H. M. S. Pigeon arrived here yesterday to investigate a case of slavery. It appears that the British Consul at Muscat received information that a resident of Bunder Abbas had succeeded in kidnapping three slaves from Muscat and had conveyed them to Bunder Abbas; and on the arrival of the Pigeon at Muscat, she was despatched hence to prosecute enquiries. Captain Moubray has interviewed the Governor of Bunder Abbas with the result that one of the kidnapped slaves was found to be still in the possession of Abdul Rissoul. The gentleman who had taken them from Muscat, and this particular slave, were handed over to Captain Moubray and conveyed on board the Pigeon. The other two had been sold and sent up-country. The Pigeon sails to-day for Bushire.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 11.

THE Rev. Father Wallrath, S.J., of Bombay, conducted a mission in Hyderabad, which lasted for nearly a month, and during that time, the Reverend gentleman delivered a series of lectures on spiritual and moral teaching. Father Wallrath's lectures drew crowded congregations to St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghat. He spoke on a variety of subjects associating spiritual with moral influences, and all his addresses were eloquent and interesting. The Catholic community in Hyderabad found in Father Wallrath both a preacher of extraordinary eloquence, and a man of powerful convictions. His preaching has succeeded in awakening enthusiasm in a great many protestants in Hyderabad, who have since been received into the Church of Rome. Before leaving Hyderabad Father Wallrath was presented with an address by the Catholic community. It was read by Major Percy Gough, and ran as follows:—

Very Revd. and Dear Father,—The spiritual Mission to the Parish of Hyderabad proper which closes to-day, and which it has pleased Almighty God to make his special Messenger, under the direction of his lordship, Dr. Peter Vigano, bishop of Hyderabad, is an event in the annals of Church life of this Diocese, which will necessarily bind us, one and all to you in the bonds of the Faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ, with feelings of the deepest regard, respect and esteem for your faithful ministration of His Holy Word—feelings which time cannot efface, nor will memory obliterate. We, the representatives of this Parish, cannot adequately express our gratitude to His Lordship, the Bishop, for having selected you to preach a Mission to us; nor can we find words to convey to you how much we admire the unction and appreciation of the impressive manner in which you expounded Holy Writ to us.

Your advent amongst us in connection with so spiritually momentous an occasion as

pel united action and make the Saxon supreme? It is not conceivable that England or America would consent to the with equanimity Slavic domination of the world; a Russian world-language instead of our own tongue; the despotism of the Czar instead of personal liberty, cherished by our race even before Magna Charta.

The Anglo-Saxon race occupies all the lands, "fair to look upon," in Asia and Africa and America, and the latter is the seat, now in 125,000,000 strong, it rules 310,000,000 more. Within its borders human intelligence has the freest exercise, public conscience is the most powerful, law is the most respected, crime meets the swiftest punishment, and the energies of the race are combined in evolving the highest good of mankind; and England and America, its two branches, isolated from the rest of the world and that isolation increasing, but no longer isolated from each other, will hereafter in all divisions of the world's caffairs be found together, fostering common interests cherishing common sentiments and pursuing common action for their common good.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

SUPERSTITION EXTRAORDINARY.

RECENT "LETTERS FRO HEAVEN"!

SOME remarkable disclosures of Bavarian credulity are made to-day by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. A married couple at Kaufbaurrn, Alois and Rosine Wohlfahrt, lived in extreme poverty, shared by the illegitimate daughter of the wife, a girl of eighteen named Agnes, who suffered from an incurable disease. The family had lived for years on alms obtained by touching letters written by the invalid. In 1893 an old schoolfellow of the girl Cecilia Kottrich, began to visit her, and moved to pity by the poverty of the sick girl, prevailed upon her employers, who are well-to-do farmers, to give their assistance. She was thenceforth allowed to take Agnes her dinner every day and a mark or two every week for little extras. After some time Agnes confided to her young friend Cecilia that the Virgin Mary often appeared to her, and that she was in correspondence with her and also with Crescence, Cecilia's sister, who had died a year previously, and who had also been their schoolfellow. Agnes whispered the secret that Crescence was not in heaven, but in purgatory. These mystic communications affected Cecilia's health, and she began to suffer from hysterical attacks. Agnes no doubt inspired by her mother, proposed that when the Virgin Mary next appeared to her, she would ask her to let her take Cecilia's sufferings upon herself. By the time Cecilia came again the Virgin had consented, but Cecilia's parents must make a sacrifice and pay two hundred marks. They did this willingly and from that time forward during three years the messages from heaven "never ceased. The Virgin herself proposed that Crescence should be *delivered* from purgatory. Three hundred marks were all that was needed, and farmer Kottrich paid the sum.

"CRESCENCE HAS MARRIED AN ANGEL!"

A little later the news came from Heaven that Crescence had married an angel—she wished to have her dowry sent, and 1,000 marks for furnishing her new home. Then after a time came the news that Crescence, who was very happy, had given birth to a child. Would they send money for the wants of the baby? By this time Cecilia had no more attacks and farmer Kottrich and his wife firmly believed it was "all right." Their youngest daughter, four-year-old Josepha, also declares she could see the Virgin Mary on final days when she was in the woods by herself. Agnes or her mother for her, made more preposterous demands every day—the Kottrichs had to borrow loans and pay high interest for them. One day the Virgin Mary herself asked for the loan of 2,500 marks promising to pay good interest. Crescence in the heavenly rooms, erect new altars, &c. At the trial the Kottrichs produced fifty-two letters which Agnes had transmitted from Heaven, and these were not all, some being lost. The letters which came from the Virgin Mary direct were written in Latin letters, those from Sister Crescence in German letters; every sheet of letter paper had the picture of a saint upon it. Those from the Virgin Mary had a gilt edge.

HEAVENLY THANKS FOR POTATOES, CHEESECAKES, AND MONEY.

Imagine the sensation in court when the Public Prosecutor read a receipt "from the Mother of Christ" for 150 marks; a request for a higher amount signed, "In Heavenly Glory. Joseph and Mary," a letter expressing thanks for money received and for excellent potatoes; another announcing the receipt of 2,500 marks signed "Daughter, son-in-law, and little baby," with the remark added that when the money arrived "all the angels in Heaven blew their trumpets." One letter expressed thanks for very good cheesecakes, and yet another for money and bed-linen. In one of the latest letters the Virgin Mary said that she would soon take away the old grandmother (who still had property of her own). When Agnes asked for 300 marks for those in Heaven, and Cecilia doubted whether her parents had any more money to give, Agnes's mother, Rosine Wohlfahrt, who is the chief accused in this trial, said: "It is not so difficult to get money. They need only give the old grandmother wine and put someting in it." After this farmer Kottrich's wife offered five pounds of wax candles as a sacrifice in church for the speedy death of the grandmother. The sums of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,500 marks were given into the hands of Agnes by the farmer and his wife, and numberless smaller sums by Cecilia and her brothers or little sister. Perhaps the most remarkable fact of all is that "Our Lady" and "Sister Crescence" sent their dear ones some things from Heaven, from "the heavenly hall"—a sofa, a large milk loaf, pieces of clothings, a silver watch, and a gold ring, but this last had to be returned after a short time. Frau Kottrich herself baked a fine tart for the Virgin Mary. When Agnes died in 1896 relations with the Kottrich ceased, and when the affair was talked about throughout the district. The farmer who sighed under the load of the debts he had incurred, declared he would have the sick girl's mother and stepfather punished for having cheated him. The worthy pair have now been sent to two years' and two months' imprisonment respectively.

THE LOST SHELLEY.

"POETRY BY VICTOR AND CAZIRE."

NEARLY forty years ago, Mr. Richard Garnett then, as now, at the British Museum, discovered, not a first volume of Shelley, but the fact that such a volume had been lost. Eight-and-thirty years after that, somebody brought the missing treasure to Mr. John Lane. It is now republished by him, almost in facsimile, under its first title, "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire," and under the editorship of the discoverer of its loss. Victor was Shelley himself; Cazire was his sister Elizabeth. Their common inspiration was Harriet Grove. The lion's share of the composition falls to Shelley—only five of the seventeen pieces can be traced to his sister's pen. The manner of the discovery is most curious. Dr. Garnett, who has been reading everything for more than forty years, one day glanced through a "dead-and-gone periodical named "Stockdale's Budget" as it came by purchase into the Museum. Stockdale, a rather loose fish, gave an account of his publication of the volume as a piece of personal gossip, and declared that owing to a plagiarism on the part of the post's associate, Shelley had ordered all the copies to be destroyed. But one is known to have escaped the fury of this decree; and as lover of rare books, Dr. Garnett expresses the not altogether impious hope that there may never be another. The book is

PRECIOUS ONLY AS A CURIOSITY,

and by no means as a poetic earnest of what was to come. Like other earlier production of Shelly's manner how ill he could write when he gave his mind to it, or perhaps, rather, when he did not give his mind to writing well. When once he had done this, however, as Dr. Garnett shows in his scholarly introduction, he went straight forward, and accumulated more and more as a prodigious rate. All the pieces are of the fugitive order, and some are absolutely trivial. There is no trace of the coming writer, as such, in this, for instance, from the "Hope":

The vermeil-tinted flowers that blesso n
Are frozen but to bud anew;
Then sweet deceivers calm my bosom,
Although thy visions be not true.

In one point of view the little volume is a revel of lawless rhymes:

Ah, where are the heroes triumphant in death,
Convulsed they recline on the blood-sprinkled heath,
Or the yelling ghosts ride on the blast that sweeps by,
And "my countrymen! ven geance!" incessantly cry.

The interest here lies in the evidence that Shelley's Irish sympathies were of very early date. The piece is called "The Irishman's Song." Sir Timothy Shelley, as Dr. Garnett reminds us, arbitrary as he may have been in his personal behaviour, was in politics a Whig, and an ally of the Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk. "The home influences which surrounded Shelley's youth were distinctly favourable to the formation of Liberal opinions."

"Ghasta, or the Avenging Demon!!!" exhibits our poet in his 'Eccles vein. The first stanza shows that Shelley could plagiarise as well as his sister. It is

A CLEAR ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON OF CHATTERTON.

It belongs to a period when, as Medwin has recorded, Shelley's mind "ran on bandits, castles, ruined towers, wild mountains, storms, and apparitions—the Terrific, which, according to Burke, is the great machinery of the Sublime":

Hark! the owlet flaps her wing,
In the pathless dell beneath.
Hark! night ravens loudly sing,
Tidings of despair and death.

Horror covers all the sky,
Clouds of darkness blot the moon.
Prepare! for mortal thou must die,
Prepare to yield thy soul up soon—

Fierce the tempest raves around,
Fierce the volleyed lightnings fly,
Crashing thunder shakes the ground.
Fire and tumult fill the sky.

Hark! the tolling village bell,
Tells the hour of midnight come.
Now can blast the powers of Hell,
Fiend-like goblins now can roam.

Yet it is of immense interest as showing what high powers are sometimes implicit in the most mediocre performance. The whole volume is a warning against rashness of critical judgment. Not a line here could have foretold future greatness to the most discerning eye. Nay more, well nigh every line would have been held to foretell everlasting failure. In this respect, the book is the portrait of a reigning beauty taken when she was a very plain girl. By what magic of the maturing process the writer of these things could have passed in a few years to the splendours of the "Revolt of Islam," and the "Prometheus," "Queen Mab" is one of the most striking of the mysteries of mind.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 11.

SEATS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teherran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teherran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALASIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to ensure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolanos Blanco restored.

Mail or Reunion and Madagascar closes at Mauritius as soon, on Monday the 14th instant.

Rhone route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Tsuhsung

NELSON'S HOME AT MERTON.

IN spite of the continual disputes and mistakes on the subject, there is, in point of fact, no opening for doubt as to the exact position of Lord Nelson's property at Merton—the "dear, dear Merton" from which he drove away one September night to meet the French in Trafalgar's Bay. The place, however, is being quickly revolutionised, and the very site of the hero's home forgotten. The boundaries of the estate as Lady Hamilton inherited it are described in a legal document of the period: the house, "with the offices, lawns, shrubberies, canals, plantations, farmhouse, barns, stables, out-buildings, yards, and four enclosures of land, situated together within a ring fence," being defined on north and west by the turnpike road from London to Epsom, and on the East by Merton Abbey lane, in the parish of Mitcham; while the kitchen garden's house, plantation, and three enclosures of meadow land, were opposite the house, in the parish of Wimbledon, and bounded by the Epsom road on the south, by the road from Merton to Wandsworth on the east, the road from Merton turnpike on the west, and the common footpath on the north. The two portions of the estates, separated by the high road, were united by an underground passage, parts of which were excavated during some drainage work twenty years ago.

To-day Merton is a long and straggling village-suburb, closely grown up to Wimbledon. At one end are modern villas, together with the ancient church and stately trees. At the other end the houses and cottages have an air of dejection and dilapidation; and the newer ones have thrown out shops over their front gardens in the mournful suburban fashion, annexing part of the pavement in the process, and make conspicuous if unbeautiful efforts to cope with the daily want of monotonous roads of artisan houses which stretch, like elementary lessons in perspective, into Wimbledon, and with the thirsty requirements of the hordes of cyclists who pour through the place every day of the week, and with sevenfold fury on Sundays.

THE VILLAGE PROPER

lies on the south side of the main road from Kingston to London, this boundary giving the odd result that one side of Merton High-street is in Wimbledon parish. About half-way through the village this main road is crossed by another, known northwards as Merton-road, and leading to Wimbledon Station; and southwards as Modern-road, and leading to Modern, Ewell, and Epsom. Immediately east of this cross-road lay Nelson's property. On the north of the highway, in Wimbledon parish, were the shrubberies and kitchen-garden; their place is now covered by Hardy, Hamilton, Nelson, Victory, and Trafalgar roads, with their rows and rows of small houses. On the south in Merton parish, was the mansion with its park; where some vestiges of the past still remain. Abbey-lane is still skirted by the high wall which in part remains from the time of the historic Abbey itself (which educated Thomas-a-Becket and the founder of Merton College); and at the bottom of it, facing south, as did the mansion, stand a pair of cottages to which time and an old mulberry tree give a false air of picturesqueness. They are said to have been built by Nelson for his gardener and coachman, and Cribb, the gardener, was succeeded in the occupancy by his descendants till within very recent years. The mulberry tree was planted by the Admiral's special desire, and continues to bear good crops of juicy fruit. Beyond these cottages and other and newer ones, the visitor comes unexpectedly upon a rural vision of lush meadows, avenues of wide-spreading trees, a trickling brook, rustic stile, and shady footpath—sights that recall the "charming Merton" of Nelson's day better than any amount of Nelson nomenclature can do. The high road dividing the estate, known here as

MERTON HIGH-STREET;

is fringed with shops: a grocer occupies what is believed to have been the lodge; a public-house, Nelson's Arms, marks the site of the entrance gates; Nelsongrove and Trafalgar-terrace further commemorate the past. The "common footpath" was a lane between quickset hedges commonly known as "the Quicks"; it is now Quicks-road, and built on like its neighbours.

Nelson's house is described as having been "roomy but not magnificent. Plenty of glass and light seemed to be the predominant taste of one who spent so much of his life in the open air. Glass doors in front and a long passage with glass doors opening on to the lawn behind, and even plate glass reflecting doors to some of the principal rooms, must have thrown an appearance of lightness about the interior." There was a glass verandah also, and roses and other climbers were trained about its pillars and up the walls of the house. The garden was encircled by a moat, and a little stream was, under Lady Hamilton's care, artificially diverted through the grounds, and known, out of regard for the love of the Nile, by the name of that mighty river, the windings of which it is said to have imitated. By Nelson's request this stream was protected by a "strong netting about three feet high," so that little Horatia might not tumble in.

"The proximity to the capital and perfect retirement of this place are for your Lordship two points beyond estimation," writes Sir William Hamilton to the Admiral, shortly after Lady Hamilton had fixed upon the Merton Villa. "And the house is comfortable, the furniture clean and good, and I never saw so many conveniences united in so small a compass. You have nothing to do but to come and enjoy immediately. You have a good mile of pleasant

DRY WALK AROUND YOUR OWN FARM.

It would make you laugh to see Emma and her mother fitting up pigstyes and hencoops, and already the canal is enlivened with ducks, and a cock is strutting his hens about the walks. Your Lordship's plan as to stocking the canal with fish is exactly my own. I will answer for it that in a few months you may command a good dish of fish at a moment's warning."

Nelson's first sight of the place was on October 22, 1801, the date within a day of Trafalgar four years later. He was delighted with it, and the days he passed here were no doubt the happiest of his life. He saw little company, but rejoiced the village with his "unlimited goodness and charity"; "his directly expressed desire was that none should want or suffer affliction that could be alleviated." He went a fishing not only in his own "canal," but in the rippling waters of the Wandle, or he turned from the riverside to Wandsbank to have a chat with his particular friend, Mr. Perry, of the "Wandsworth Chronicle"; or he sauntered through his pretty ground by way of the tunnel and the shrubberies to his favourite seat, a rustic arbour on a mound near "the Quicks," whence he had a pleasant prospect over the country—scenery now no longer. On Sundays he went to the old parish church, which stands nearly a mile from the site of Merton Place. In those days high pews concealed the occupants, the pulpit was in the centre of the nave, and a gallery obscured the west window. All that is changed with the times; but Nelson's hatchment hangs on the westernmost spandrel on the north wall of the nave, and a plain strong bench of solid oak, without back, is preserved as the seat on which he sat.

His last stay at Merton was from August 20 to September 13, 1805. After his death Lady Hamilton found it impossible to keep up the place, and implored "old Q." to buy it "for my sake, for Nelson's sake, for the good I have done my country." It was eventually purchased in 1808 by Mr. Asher Goldsmid, who preserved some of the rooms in the same condition in which Nelson had used and left them. But a few years later the estate changed hands again, and the house was pulled down.

BRITISH SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORTS.

As bearing on the subject discussed some time ago in a series of articles the causes of the dearth of British seamen—we quote the following from the "Shipping World," written by a Consular officer of wide experience. He is commenting on an article, "Sailors' Lodgings, and Consuls," and states:—The appointment of an official shipping master in the direction of the Consul, is, as you say, the only remedy that can be suggested to put an end to the evils attending the engagement of seamen on the Continent. No shipping master's fee should be charged either to ship or seaman, and it should be illegal for the master to employ any other person as, failing this restriction, the reform might in some cases, prove illusive. With reference to a statement made by "A shipowner," I am of opinion that his experience should not be accepted as defining the broad lines of the case. The class of ships paying off abroad includes (1) long voyage sailing ships, and (2) tramp steamers. The sailing ships discharge their crews in nearly every case, owing to the agreement terminating on the arrival of the vessel at the port of discharge of cargo. The crews of tramp steamers paid off abroad are, however, very frequently dismissed for no other cause than a desire on the part of the owner to benefit by the lower rate of wages prevailing at foreign ports—say, Dunkirk to Hamburg, both inclusive.

As regards the advance, no risk is incurred by the steamship owner, the note only being payable after ship's departure from the last outward loading port. It is needless to state that under such circumstances the sailor's share in the month's advance amounts to the merest trifle, the balance being pocketed by the shipping master and other crimps. It may be truthfully asserted that very frequently steamers' crews engaged in the United Kingdom, and which are paid off abroad, would have been retained had the wishes of the masters and men been consulted, and had the owners not been tempted by the allurement of lower wages held out by the shipping master. A number of foreigners who thus find their way into our Mercantile Marine, when discharged in the United Kingdom remain there and compete with British seamen. In this manner the increased employment of foreigners may, to some extent, be ascribed to the practices of the Continental shipping master. The shipowner whose views you have published states that it would suit employers better to bring their crews to British ports. Such being the case, nothing would be easier than for owners to omit the Continental clause from their agreements with the crews, and instruct their masters to retain the men. As regards the moral standard of British seamen, I cannot agree with the sweeping assertions of your contributor, who describes them as becoming increasingly obstructive, drunken, and mutinous, in the face of attempts to improve them. The port from which I write annually receives a large number of British seamen, and I can safely state that their behaviour within the past ten or twelve years has shown marked improvements, and hundreds of seamen enter, discharge their cargoes, and clear without the men having caused the slightest annoyance or trouble to anyone. The Continental abuses with regard to the engagement of an official shipping master, paid by the Government, and who should hold the exclusive authority to ship men. Meanwhile, owners should retain their crews instead of allowing themselves to be tempted to play into the hands of shipping masters for the purpose of saving a few shillings on the wages of their crews.

THE readers of the poetry of Mr. and Mrs. Browning will be interested (says the "Athenæum") in learning of a new publication. Before Mr. Browning's death he destroyed all his letters and papers, with the exception of the letters which passed between Mrs. Browning and himself before their marriage. These letters were carefully preserved; they were tied up in tiny packets, each envelope being numbered, and kept in an inlaid box into which the packets exactly fitted. While still in vigorous health Mr. Browning read these words concerning them. "There they are—do with them as you please when I am dead and gone." These letters will shortly be published, and it will easily be realised that the love-letters of the two poets will be interesting in no common degree.

ROMANY RYES IN ENGLAND.

IN these prosaic and unpicturesque times it is pleasant to catch a glimpse of some phase of life in which a little romance still lingers. For this reason one of the most interesting classes in England at the present day is that of the gypsies, or "Romani" folk, as they call themselves. It is a pretty sight to see a procession of these nomadic tribes of England winding slowly down a country road, with little groups of chattering urchins dangling on the tail-boards of the caravans and a number of dark-haired men and women straggling behind. Many of the gypsy women are exceptionally pretty, and no one can glance at them without feeling that they belong to a foreign race. There is no sign of Saxon blood among them. Their eyes are generally hazel or dark brown, their hair is black, straight, and crisp, and their complexion of a dark reddish brown, partly due, no doubt, to a long exposure to wind and sun, but resulting also from their warm foreign blood. Their very small hands and feet and their love of gaudy colours are other sings that they do not belong to the Saxon race among which they dwell. The County Council are very strict with these wanderers, and will not allow them to pitch their camps for more than a night in one place unless there is a fair or fete in the neighbourhood. In many parts, indeed, they are not allowed to camp even for a night, so that they have to be continually on the move. This will probably have the effect of destroying this picturesque feature of English life, but there are still many thousands of gypsies scattered about the country. A great race naturally brings them together in large numbers, and it was in the hope of getting some photographs of them that I paid a visit (when in search of material) to the scene of a famous meeting a day or two following the races with a friend and a camera. We soon spied

A LITTLE COLONY OF CARAVANS

not very far from the Grand Stand. They were partly hidden behind little clumps of bushes and trees and each caravan stood at a distance of about 200 yards from its neighbour. Two of them, however, stood on the open plain, solitary and unsociable. One of these was a very handsome caravan, evidently quite new. It was very prettily decorated with panels, elaborately carved with fantastic patterns brightly gilded. Its companion was a great contrast. It was very ramshackle and dirty, and shaped something like a huge beer barrel with a big tap for a chimney. A group of children with tousled hair and ragged pinafores were perched upon the shafts playing with some dolls. As we approached, a young gypsy woman was leaning out of the window of the smart looking caravan. She was very pretty, with brown eyes and hair, and two rosy cheeks. She wore a striped bodice and skirt, short sleeves showing her plump brown arms, and a clean white apron prettily embroidered. Round her neck she had several rows of coral beads, and she wore two large gold earrings. She retreated from the window of her caravan as we drew near; but when we called out and asked whether we might take her photograph she came back again and shook her head with a smile.

"Ain't you a Romani?" we said.

We explained to her that we did not want her money, but that we wished to take her photograph for our own pleasure. She seemed rather pleased and flattered at this, and willingly granted our request. While my friend was fixing up his camera I asked permission to take a peep inside the caravan.

"Come along," said the girl. "There ain't much to see."

I trotted up the steps and entered the queer little house on wheels. It was not very large, but I was surprised to find it so tidy and clean. Some white lace curtains were fastened across the tiny windows, and over the fireplace were hung a few cheap pictures and ornaments. Small stable stood on one side of the caravan, covered with a clean white cloth, and on the same side was a seat running the whole length of the little house. The girl showed me how

EVERY INCH OF SPACE WAS ECONOMISED

by cupboards being made under this seat and in the sides of the caravan. At the end of the apartment were two doors with glass windows covered by curtains.

"What is inside?" I asked.

The girl opened the doors, and, peeping in, I saw a large bed and some cupboards containing clothes hanging on pegs.

"This is a very big caravan," said the girl with some pride. "There are only eight of us who live here, so we have plenty of room."

I looked round with amazement at the tiny rooms and wondered how eight people could possibly squeeze in.

"Where do you all sleep?" I asked.

"O father and mither sleep in Aber," pointing to the room with the bed. "The rest of us sleep in little tents underneath the caravan."

"Are you a real gypsy?" I asked.

"Oh yes, we are all Romani Chir. Do you speak Romani?"

Thereupon she began to chatter in the pretty Romani tongue, which, however, to my misfortune, I do not understand.

"What is your father?" I asked in English.

"Horse-dealer," said the girl. "Most of us real Romani folk are horse-dealers. Others are tinkers, basket-makers, or showmen."

When we had taken her photograph on the steps of the caravan we proceeded to another part of the little colony. As we approached a caravan somewhat hidden among a bunch of bushes, we saw a group that would have made a pretty subject for an artist. A big, handsome man was bending over a tub of water washing his face and neck with great energy and enjoyment. Close by was a knitting-looking woman with a mass of black hair and aquiline features, bending over a wood fire, on the top of which was a black pot, boiling and bubbling! A group of small brats surrounded the woman, nestling on her lap and

SPRAWLING ABOUT IN VARIOUS ATTITUDES,

watching their fathers ablutions with keen interest. Perhaps it was an exceptional proceeding. Close by two fine mares were saddled and in full length on the ground. As we approached, the man looked up and greeted us politely. He had no objection to having his photograph taken, and I volunteered to send him a copy if he would write down some address to which I could forward it.

"Bless you! I can't write," he said, "nor read either. I ain't no scholard. You won't find a single Rom what can read or write—least ways not of my acquaintance. You see we were born before the Board Schools, and our childer wanders about with us from place to place, so that they never gets much learning. To tell you true, sir, we're jist as happy without it. There's a deal of evil in books, to my thinking. As for knowledge, well, we ain't a fools neither. We've a power of sense in us, as well as any man. There's plenty to be learnt in the fields and in the hedgerows, not to speak of knowing one's fellowman in the highways. A chap which keeps his eyes open can read a deal of things which ain't to be found in printed English."

We then proceeded to some caravans a little distance away. Two women were kneeling before a couple of tubs with their sleeves tucked up, washing their clothes and singing some Romani songs. Two other women were sitting out on the steps of one of the caravans chattering to each other in their native language, and three small boys were squatting round a fire near the washerwomen.

While we were talking, two men appeared from behind a caravan and came up to the group. One was a handsome, stoutly built fellow of about fifty years of age. He was very well dressed, in a thick brown cloth suit, with green facings and a black stripe down his trousers. He addressed us in Romani, but when I showed my ignorance he spoke English.

"I thought perhaps you could speak our tongue, as you were so friendly with the women. I am a Lee. We're all Lees—the good old sort—none of your dirty London Cockneys. We can trace our family back fourteen hundred years."

"Where did your race originally come from?" I asked.

"Oh! Rome, to be sure," said the man, showing deplorable ignorance of history. "There are millions of us all the world over speaking the same language and having the same habits. A little while ago—last Derby—some gypsies came over from Hungary, Italy, and Germany. We found a difficulty to understand them at first, because although they spoke our language they pronounced it foreignish; but when they had been in England a week or two we made them out perfecty, because they got into our way of speaking the words."—*St. James's Gazette.* Cor.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RowariFerozepore and CawnporeAshnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,57?94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 17 weeks...	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,166	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,633	17,33,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,191

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October, 1898, on 17?8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,955	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks...	5,412	3,055	21	8 489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th October 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,77,320	3,51 904	4,103	4,86,327
Corresponding week of last Year.	...	...	...	3,98,175
Open Last Miles.	...	...	...	...

VAMPING TRUMPETS.

FLORENCE PEACOCK, in the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist," writes:—Vamping Trumpets must have been by no means uncommon between two and three hundred years ago; but with the exception of four it is believed that all the English specimens have perished. It is somewhat strange that the very memory of them should have died out, but few people know what they were used for. I have been able to obtain photographs of three of these curious instruments, the fourth has never been photographed. These Vamping Horns or Trumpets were used in churches, generally by the leader of the choir, in order to magnify his voice and set the tune of the hymns, . . . A friend of mine tells me that his father, who, if now alive, would be somewhere about 115 years of age, used to speak of "vamping" in the sense of "humming," or making an inarticulate noise on the musical notes of a tune, say the bass of some other part; a natural *vox humana*, to help the harmony. Two of the trumpets are in Northamptonshire, one in Lincolnshire, and one in Kent. The specimen to be seen in Willoughton Church, Lincolnshire, is 6 feet in height, the diameter of the bell is 1 foot 4½ inches. The mouth yet remains, and the trumpet is composed of rings, if they may be so described. It is painted red, but that is most likely only a comparatively recent thing. For many years this trumpet was in the custody of the church-wardens; and I have heard remarks made which is quite clearly and distinctly heard. I have been more than a mile from the speaker. The trumpet at Braybrook, Northamptonshire, is smaller than the Willoughton one, being only 5 feet 6 inches in height, the diameter of the bell being 2 feet 1 inch; it is also made in rings or sections. The one at Hartrington, Northamptonshire, is, so far as condition goes, the worst of all, the bell being broken at the edge; it is very much smaller than the others; height 5 feet, diameter of the bell 1 foot 1inch; it is also made in sections. Of the specimen at Chartham, in Kent, I am informed by the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Ady, that it is about 2 feet ½ inch high, being formed, as the others are, of tin, and that it is quite plain; the mouthpiece is broken off; the bell measures about 1 foot 2 inches. The late Vicar placed the date of the trumpet, saying that it was in position in 1810, and was used for giving out the Psalms. Mr. Ady supposes this to mean that it was fixed or placed in the singing-gallery. It now stands in a roughly made wooden case.

How long after 1810 it continued to be used does not seem to be known; the Braybrook one was in use between fifty and sixty years ago. It is said that in the early days of the century the sexton used to go round the village of Braybrook and call the people to church on Sunday with the "Vamp." I have never heard of anyone who could remember either the Harrington or the Willoughton "Vamp" being used in the church. So far as is at present known there is only one mention made of these instruments during the seventeenth century. It occurs in what is known as the "Isham Diary," being the Journal of Thomas Isham, of Lamport, from November 1, 1671, to September 30, 1673. It is in Latin, but a translation was made by the Rev. Robert Isham, Rector of Lamport, in 1873, and it was privately printed in 1875. Mrs. Packe, the translator's daughter, has kindly forwarded me the extracts relating to the trumpet. "December 28, 1671. Mr. Clerk came here afoot, and said that Sir Samuel Mortimer had invented a trumpet that he calls 'Stentorophonicum,' by which you can easily be heard talking at 1,000 yards off (pages 22, 23) . . . "April 29, 1672. Mr. Clerk went to Sir Wm. Langham's (Walgrave) to see the Stentorophonic trumpet, which he had just brought from London, and he standing next the bowling green heard Sir William in his own house speaking through the trumpet. When Clerk returned to our house he praised the instrument to the skies, therefore we ordered the carriage to be ready after dinner to go and see it, with Mr. Richardson and Mr. Clerk riding with us. When near (Walgrave), we sent a messenger to borrow the trumpet, but Sir William had just set out for London; his wife sent it by her steward, Mr. Richardson took it and went to the mill, but we remained near the bowling green, which is a mile off, but we could hear distinctly and articulately what Richardson said through the trumpet." There is no earlier mention of these trumpets known, and, as no notice of them occurs in early church-wardens' accounts, we think that they could not have been known of. Sir C. E. Isham tells me that the trumpet here mentioned existed until about fifty years ago. It is possible that others may yet be found, but so far none have been discovered.

HOW TO POSTPONE OLD AGE.

DR. W. KINNEAR, in the "Humanitarian," says:—Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are the deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous, fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but, after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course, these earthy deposits—which affect all the physical organs—naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the blood vessels, the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calf caseous matter, there is interference with circulation upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body. None of these things interfere with nutrition and circulation in earlier years. The reparation of the physical system, as everyone ought to know, depends on this fine balance. In fact, the whole change is merely a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. When these become excessive and resist expulsion, they cause the stiffness and dryness of old age. Entire blockage of the functions of the body is then a mere matter of time. We refuse matter deposited by the blood in its constant passage through the system stops the delicate and exquisite machinery which we call life. This is death. It has been proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia, and iron. In the blood itself are thus contained the earth salts. In early life they are thrown off. Age has not the power to do it.

Hence, as blood is produced by assimilation of the food we eat, to this food we must look for the earthy accumulations which in time block up the system and bring on old age. . . . Almost everything we eat contains more or less of these elements for destroying life, by means of calcareous salts deposited by the all-nourishing blood. Careful selection, however, can enable us to avoid the worst of them. Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seamingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Fruits, fish, poultry, young mutton, and veal contain less of the earthy salts than other article of food, and are therefore best for people entering the vale of years. Beef and old mutton usually are overcharged with salts, and should be avoided; a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles is most suitable to retard old age, by preserving the system from functional blockages . . . . The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. As to diluted phosphoric acid, it is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconvenience of old age. Daily use of it mixed with distilled water helps to retard the approach of senility. By its affinity for oxygen the fibrinous and gelatinous deposits previously alluded to are checked, and their expulsion from the system hastened.

To sum up: Avoid all foods rich in the earth soils use much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and take daily two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of dilute phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will our days be prolonged, old age delayed, and health insured.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th November, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	4	9 p.m.	48	43
Teheran	11	1	25 p.m.	..	35
Suez	11	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 11th November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	3
" Karachi	...	14	...	2
" Madras	...	39	...	1

THE prophetess, like the prophet must not look for compliments in her own country. Madame Melba recently contributed a chapter of autobiography to a new London weekly, and its statements were naturally scanned with some curiosity in the city of her birth. As a result one Melbourne paper alleges that the "town residence" referred to by the prima donna was "a wooden cottage at the bottom of Simpson's road, Richmond" (one of the most democratic suburbs of Melbourne), while the "country place" was only a bush hut. It is furthermore suggested that "the eminence to which she has risen by reason of her beautiful voice should make her proud rather than ashamed of her relatively humble antecedents, especially as her father, Mr. David Mitchell, remains the same unassuming, unpretentious man he has been all his life, and is widely respected accordingly." Fault is also found with Madame Melba for making no mention of her Melbourne musical teacher, Signor Cecchi, who was the first to discover the marvellous qualities of her voice and to predict her future fame.

HERE is a story illustrative of the ignorance of the colonies that once prevailed in the Colonial Office and is not yet entirely banished from Downing-street. As we all know, the late Lord Carnarvon, when Colonial Secretary, officially recorded his opinion of Sir George Grey as "a dangerous man." Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, on one of his visits from Victoria

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

...ENCHE & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching Face Spots.
For Itching Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Inching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubteany efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1895

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very of en sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED SARSAPARILLA

Est. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST REliable REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two invigorates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co.; &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 38.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles.

Electro Plated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray, Finest Quality, Rs. 23. complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15

High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

Electro Plated Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

Electro Plated Flask, Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 28.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Glit Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the Enemy of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard

Sold by all Stationers.

They combine as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value
Engineer

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline"
FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.
6d. & 1/-

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils; easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—"MÖLLER'S Cod Liver Oil."—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantages of the hydroxyl-free process, and could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

An Assassin

Rheumatism is like an assassin. It creeps up from behind when your back is turned. Before you know it you are in its power, and the terrible pains and aches that follow are even worse than if the assassin's knife was driven into your flesh.

... LITTLE'S Oriental Balm

is the one and the only true and sure cure for Rheumatism. It is applied outwardly, and penetrates with astonishing quickness to the Blood itself, where the trouble is located. It destroys and drives out all the acids and impurities that cause Rheumatism, and restores the vigor of youth to stiffened joints and aching muscles.

Little's Oriental Balm is certain in its action. It has never failed to cure the worst cases of Rheumatism when the directions were faithfully followed. It has brought relief to thousands, and will cure thousands more.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Ferrarus" Proof.

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY.—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Ferrarus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. LD. HART ST. LONDON

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed. It is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists to London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.
It also cures prickly heat.
In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and 2/- 3 oz. Stoppered bottles at 5/- and 5 oz. 4/8.
Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83, MEDOWS STREET,
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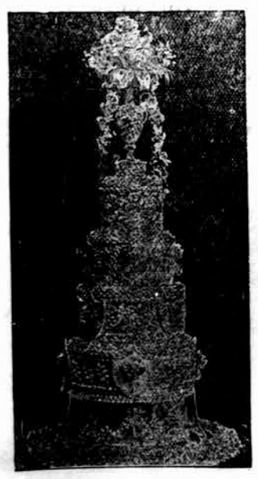

SPECIALITIES in Wedding Cakes, Xmas Cakes English and Italian Pastries, French Sweets, Chocolates, and all kinds of delicacies.
Continental Stores and Groceries received fortnightly, and guaranteed the best, imported to this Country.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

COGNAC A.I. — INVALIDS' PORT — AMOROSO SHERRY — PALL MALL WHISKY
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
"The Wine Shippers of the East."
Napier Johnstone's Whisky.
Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,
and every other Wine of
Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

FAC-SIMILE OF
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
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Feb 25th 1896
"Koko for the hair, is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent."
Princess Hohenlohe
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KOKO
Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Rd., London, Eng.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER — Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation. THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES. — CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. — 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.
MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.
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